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September 1957
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The FATS and OILS SITUATION

FOS-186

In this issue:
Cottonseed and Cottonseed Products, 1909-56
Peanut and Peanut Oil Statistics, 1909-56

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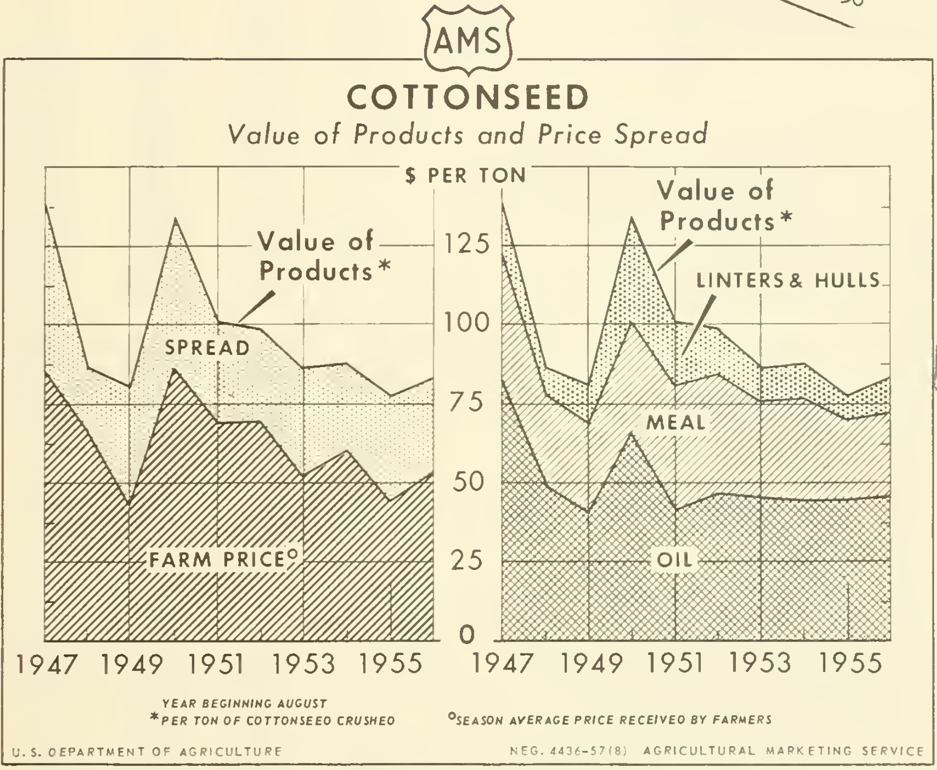

YEAR BEGINNING AUGUST
*PER TON OF COTTONSEED CRUSHED
°SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4436-57(8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Cottonseed crushers consider prospects for the combined value of oil, meal, linters and hulls in determining prices they will offer for seed. For this reason the season average price received by farmers for cottonseed bears a close relationship to the total value of products obtained per ton of cottonseed. Both values generally have trended downward since 1950 when cottonseed output in most years was relatively high and supplies of competitive soybeans were setting new records. Cottonseed output this year is the smallest since 1950, and farm prices in 1957 are likely to average slightly above last year's price of $53.50 per ton.

Cottonseed oil accounts for about one-half of the total value of products, and meal represents about one-third. The value of oil per ton in 1952-56 remained relatively stable while the total value generally declined.

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Table 1.- Wholesale prices per pound for fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets

Item	August		1957		
	1955	1956	June	July	August
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Babassu oil, tanks, New York	15.2	---	---	---	---
Butter, creamery, Grade A (92-score) bulk, New York	58.3	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.5
Butter, creamery, Grade B, (90-score) bulk, Chicago	55.3	58.0	57.3	57.3	58.9
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	20.1	24.1	28.5	28.6	28.6
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b. New Jersey mills	15.5	19.5	23.4	23.5	23.5
Castor oil, No. 3, technical, drums, carlots, f.o.b. N.Y.	14.8	17.3	22.8	22.8	22.8
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mill 1/	13.6	13.9	14.3	14.2	15.4
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports (tax included)	14.5	15.0	15.1	15.2	16.1
Coconut oil, Cochin type, refined, drums, N.Y. (tax included)	19.2	20.2	19.0	19.0	19.2
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, New York	11.0	12.0	11.5	11.4	11.4
Codliver oil, medicinal, U.S.P., barrels, New York	19.5	18.9	18.9	19.0	19.5
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	12.6	12.3	12.8	13.8	13.0
Corn oil, refined, drums, New York	20.4	19.2	18.5	18.5	18.5
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills	12.4	12.3	13.3	13.8	13.0
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/	14.1	14.3	15.4	15.8	15.0
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A) delivered East	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.3
Cottonseed oil, refined, drums, New York	19.9	19.0	17.2	18.5	18.8
Degras, common, barrels, New York	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80 percent, tanks, New York	21.0	16.4	15.5	15.8	15.9
Grease, A white, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	7.1	6.3	7.3	7.6	7.9
Grease, yellow, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	6.5	5.5	6.8	7.0	7.3
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	9.9	11.3	12.1	12.9	12.2
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	10.9	11.5	12.7	13.6	12.8
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	14.1	16.0	15.6	16.7	16.4
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	13.5	13.0	12.7	12.7	13.3
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, New York	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.9
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	26.0	26.0	27.0	27.0	27.0
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	10.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	11.5
Neat's-foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	30.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York	15.2	16.4	18.9	19.0	19.0
Oleo oil, extra, drums, New York	14.8	18.3	19.3	19.5	19.4
Oleostearine, barrels, New York	10.6	11.4	13.7	13.1	13.6
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	31.3	46.0	41.6	40.0	40.0
Olive oil foots, domestic, drums, carlots, New York	---	---	---	---	---
Palm oil, Congo, drums, f.o.b. New York 3/	13.0	15.5	15.3	15.0	15.0
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills	17.6	13.6	15.7	14.2	13.8
Peanut oil, refined, drums, New York	24.7	19.6	21.0	20.2	19.4
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	16.0	22.7	18.8	18.8	18.7
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	9.0	8.5	---	---	---
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	36.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	11.3	11.4	11.7	11.9	11.4
Soybean oil, refined, drums, New York	18.3	17.0	17.5	17.5	17.5
Shortening, containing animal fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	26.2	30.0	30.3	30.4	30.5
Shortening, cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York	21.6	23.0	22.2	22.2	22.2
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	16.2	15.8	17.2	17.2	17.2
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.5
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	8.6	9.3	11.6	12.1	12.4
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	7.2	6.3	7.3	7.6	7.9
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	6.5	5.7	6.8	7.1	7.2
Tung oil, imported, drums, carlots, f.o.b. New York	27.7	25.3	25.1	25.3	25.3
Tung oil, tanks, New York	26.3	23.8	23.6	23.8	23.8

1/ Three-cent processing tax added to prices as originally quoted.

2/ Near-by futures.

3/ Tax excluded. Tax does not apply to palm oil used in the manufacture of iron or steel products, tin and terne plate. Since 1943 these are the major uses of palm oil.

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter; The National Provisioner; The Journal of Commerce (New York); Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition; reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reports of Commodity Stabilization Service. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, September 24, 1957

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SUMMARY

Supplies of food fats in the marketing year beginning October 1, 1957 are expected to be about as large as this past year. Based on current estimates of crush and exports, output will be larger and beginning stocks smaller. More soybean oil and lard will be produced since the 1957 soybean crop is indicated the largest of record and slaughter of hogs is increasing. Cottonseed oil output from the 1957 crop will be down because of the reduction in the cotton crop, estimated in September as 4 percent.

Supplies of food fats available, including oil equivalent of soybeans, would permit exports in 1957-58 about equal to the record 2.8 billion pounds estimated for the year just ending, without a change in year-end stocks. While it is too early to estimate the 1957-58 season exports, relatively heavy shipments are likely from sales for dollars plus exports under Public Law 480. However, increased supplies are estimated for some foreign countries.

Supplies of soybeans during 1957-58 are estimated at a record 470 million bushels, at least 10 million more than last year. Farm prices during most of the 1957 harvesting season probably will average near the national support level of $2.09 per bushel. Soybean oil prices during this period are likely to average less than a year earlier as export demand for edible oils may not be as strong as it was during the Suez crisis.

The 1957 cottonseed crop is estimated at 5,231,000 tons, almost 4 percent less than last year and the smallest since 1950. Prices to farmers for 1957 crop cottonseed are expected to average slightly above the $53.50 per ton received in 1956. Cottonseed oil prices in October-December 1957 probably will average near the level of a year earlier as domestic and export demand should be sufficiently strong to maintain prices.

Peanut output in 1957 is estimated at 1,594 million pounds, nearly the same as last year. Prospective supplies are well above domestic needs for food and farm uses and CCC probably will acquire a substantial portion of the crop. Farm prices probably will average near the support program loan value, which is slightly lower than a year earlier.

The 1957-58 flaxseed outlook has changed within two months from a surplus position to relative tightness. As a result, flaxseed prices (No. 1 spot, Minneapolis) moved up from $3.05 per bushel in July, the beginning of the marketing year, to $3.50 in mid-September. Production of 1957 crop flaxseed is forecast at 32 million bushels, about one-third below last year and the smallest since 1952. Lower yields are due mainly to infestation of aster yellows in Minnesota and the Dakotas. The estimated yield per acre is 6.0 bushels, 2.8 bushels less than last year and the lowest since 1936. CCC held 16 million bushels of flaxseed on July 1 but these stocks have since been sold for export. Commercial carryover stocks were at a minimum. Farm prices in 1957-58 probably will average somewhat higher than the $2.99 per bushel received last year.

Domestic disappearance of food fats per person in October 1956-June 1957 was 33.5 pounds (fat content), down about three-quarters of a pound from the same period a year earlier. However, the April-June 1957 quarter was up nearly a pound from the previous year.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Cottonseed Crushings and Oil Exports Off Sharply in 1956-57 Season; Oil Yield Sets New Record

Cottonseed crushings during the 1956 season which ended July 31, 1957 totaled 4,949,437 tons, down about 11 percent from the previous season and the lowest since 1950. Oil mills produced 1,682 million pounds of cotton oil, 2,386,000 tons of cake and meal, 1,496,000 bales of linters and 1,071,000 tons of hulls. Oil yield per ton of cottonseed crushed edged up from 339 pounds per ton in 1955-56, setting a new record at 340 pounds. Cake and meal yields were higher but hull yields averaged lower. Oil yields have trended upward for a number of years as the more efficient solvent-extraction process has gained wider use.

Exports of cotton oil dropped sharply to 419 million pounds in the 1956-57 season, compared with 634 million the previous season. Domestic disappearance was down very slightly. Carryover stocks of cottonseed on August 1, 1957 were down a bit from a year earlier but cottonseed oil stocks were 29 percent lower.

Higher Cottonseed Prices in 1956-57 Reflected Reduced Supplies; Oil Prices Average Above Previous Year

The season average price received by farmers for 1956 crop cottonseed was $53.50 per ton compared with $44.60 the previous year. The higher prices reflected increased bidding by crushers for the short crop and the record export demand for edible vegetable oils. The spread between the season average price received by farmers for cottonseed and the average value of products obtained per ton narrowed slightly from a year earlier. (See cover chart and Table 15.)

Cottonseed oil prices (crude, Southeast mills) during the 1956-57 season averaged 13.4 cents per pound, up 0.4 cents from a year earlier. Prices trended upward from about 12 cents per pound in the early fall to a peak of 14.5 cents in January 1957. After sliding off each month to 12.9 cents in May, prices rose as supplies were reduced. They averaged 13.8 cents per pound in July, the last month of the season.

The price differential between soybean and cotton oil narrowed from August 1956 through January 1957 when supplies of both oils were abundant following crop harvests. Beginning in January, when both oils were at a seasonal high, prices of bean oil declined more than those of cotton oil. The price differential between the two oils widened from 0.1 cent in January to 1.9 cents in July.

1957 Cottonseed Output Down Almost 4 Percent; Farm Prices Likely to Average Slightly Higher

Based on average ratio of seed to lint, the 1957 cottonseed crop was indicated as of September 1 at 5,231,000 tons, almost 4 percent less than last year and the smallest since 1950. All of the decline is accounted for by a reduction in acreage harvested. Indicated cotton yield per acre is record high.

Prices to farmers during the 1957-58 season are being supported by loans on farm-stored cottonseed at an average of $46 per ton, basis grade (100), $2 less than last year. The program provides for purchases from producers at an average price of $42 per ton and from ginners at $46 per ton, basis grade (100). The support price is about 65 percent of the January 15, 1957 parity price of $71.00 per ton. In the 1956-57 season there wer no purchases of cottonseed under the support program as farm prices averaged well above support. Purchases are unlikely in the current year.

With a reduced cottonseed crop this year, prices to farmers are expected to average slightly above the $53.50 per ton received for the 1956 crop. The national average price received by farmers for cottonseed in mid-August was $55.70 per ton, nearly $5 higher than a year earlier. According to weekly reports of ginners' prices, farm prices in mid-September averaged slightly higher than the $47.60 received in September 1956.

Table 2.- Cottonseed: Supply and disposition, crop year basis, 1952 to 1957

Item	Year beginning August						
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 1/	1957 2/	1958
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply							
Stocks, August 1	137	155	229	209	177	164	2/ 150
Production	6,190	6,748	5,709	6,043	5,423	5,231	
Total supply	6,327	6,903	5,938	6,252	5,600	5,395	
Disposition							
Crushed	5,563	6,256	5,249	5,588	4,949	4,750	
Exports	13	15	21	16	11	10	
Seed	406	346	263	266	3/	3/	
Residual 4/	190	57	196	205	476	485	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton							
Support to farmers 5/	62.40	50.50	50.00	42.00	44.00	42.00	
Received by farmers	69.60	52.70	60.30	44.60	53.50		
Price and value of products							
Meal, per ton 6/	72.45	60.39	62.05	50.29	51.11		
Hulls, per ton 7/	17.20	11.70	14.10	5.60	7.00		
	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.		
Oil, per pound 8/	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.0	13.4		
Linters, per pound 9/	6.0	4.6	3.9	3.6	5.1		
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.		
Combined value 10/	96.19	84.63	85.07	75.33	80.92		

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.
3/ Not available, included in residual.
4/ Includes feed, fertilizer, and loss.
5/ Purchase price.
6/ 41-percent protein, bulk, carlots, Memphis.
7/ Carload lots, Atlanta. 1956 estimated.
8/ Crude, f.o.b. Southeastern mills.
9/ Weighted average price for all grades and market points, f.o.b. mill.
10/ Combined (weighted) value of products per ton crushed. Not directly comparable with U.S. average cottonseed prices.

1957-58 Cottonseed Crushings and Oil Output to Drop to Lowest Level Since 1950

Total supplies of cottonseed in 1957-58 (carryover stocks on August 1, 1957 plus production) are estimated at 5,395,000 tons (table 2). Assuming about 91 percent of the crop will go to oil mills for crushing, the total crush for the 1957-58 season probably will be around 4,750,000 tons, about 4 percent less than in 1956-57. A crush this size would produce about 1,600 million pounds of crude cotton oil and around 2,300,000 tons of cake and meal. The remaining 9 percent of the 1957 cottonseed crop, after allowing for small exports, should be adequate for farm uses as seed, feed and fertilizer.

Cotton Oil Prices In October-December Likely to Average Near Year Earlier Level

Cotton oil prices (crude, Southeast mills) averaged 13 cents per pound in August but slipped in mid-September to 12.5 cents as new crop oil became available. Nevertheless, these prices were about 0.5 cents above a year earlier. Prices in October-December 1957 probably will average near the level of a year earlier as both domestic and export demand for edible oils are likely to be relatively strong. Domestic users may have to replenish stocks apparently reduced this past spring and summer and a fair amount of edible oils likely will be purchased for export under P. L. 480 programs.

Soybean Crushings and Exports at Peak Levels as 1956-57 Season Nears Completion; Oil Yield Per Bushel Down

Soybean crushings in October 1956-August 1957 totaled nearly 294 million bushels, 31 million more than a year earlier. With the 1956-57 crushing season almost over, it appeared likely in September that the total crush may have reached around 315 million bushels. This would be 32 million bushels above the 1955-56 peak.

Oil yields per bushel of soybeans crushed from last October through August averaged 10.8 pounds, 0.3 pounds less than last year. The smaller yield is mainly due to lower oil content of the beans as it is likely that close to 95 percent of U. S. soybeans are processed by the efficient solvent-extraction technique. With less oil recovered per bushel this past season, cake and meal yields were up.

Exports of soybeans from October 1956 through late-September 1957 totaled nearly 85 million bushels, 18 million more than last year and a new record. Most of the beans went to Japan, the Netherlands, West Germany and Canada.

Table 3.- Soybeans: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1950-57

Item	Year beginning October							
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 1/	1957
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply								
Stocks, Oct. 1	2.9	4.2	3.6	10.1	1.3	9.9	3.7	11
Production	299.2	283.8	298.8	269.2	341.1	373.5	455.9	459
Total supply	302.2	287.9	302.4	279.3	342.4	383.4	459.6	2/470
Disposition								
Crushed	252.0	244.3	234.4	213.2	249.0	283.1	315	
Exports	27.8	17.0	31.9	39.7	60.6	67.5	85	
Seed and feed	20.8	21.6	22.4	24.8	25.9	27.7	30	
Residual 3/	-2.6	1.4	3.6	.3	-3.0	1.4	19	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per bushel								
Support	2.06	2.45	2.56	2.56	2.22	2.04	2.15	2.09
Received by farmers	2.47	2.73	2.72	2.73	2.46	2.22	2.22	
Price and value of products								
Meal, per ton 4/	64.44	83.33	67.57	78.63	60.70	52.50	47.10	
	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
Oil, per pound 5/	17.8	11.3	12.1	13.5	11.9	12.6	12.7	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Combined value 6/	3.26	3.12	2.95	3.38	2.72	2.86	2.76	

1/ Partly estimated.

2/ Forecast.

3/ Includes fed to livestock on farms other than where produced, direct use for food and statistical discrepancies.

4/ Bulk, Decatur.

5/ Crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Midwest mills.

6/ Combined (weighted) value of products per bushel crushed. Not directly comparable with U. S. average soybean prices.

Assuming other uses (seed, feed, and others) took about 32 million bushels and crushing and export estimates are substantially correct, the carryover of 1956 crop soybeans on October 1, 1957 probably will be reported at around 10 million bushels, compared with 4 million a year earlier.

1957 Soybean Crop Indicated at Record Level; Farm Prices Likely to Average Near Support

The 1957 soybean crop was estimated as of September 1 at 459 million bushels, slightly larger than last year and the highest of record. The increase is the result of the largest prospective acreage of record--about 21.6 million acres for harvest as beans. The U. S. indicated yield is down slightly to 21.2 bushels per acre. It was 21.8 bushels last year and averaged 20.2 bushels per acre in 1946-55.

August weather was favorable over much of the main soybean producing area. Moisture was adequate in most States although dry weather in much of the East reduced yield prospects in some areas. Temperatures were not excessively high but the weather was warm enough to speed development. Although the crop is later than usual and much later than last year, a few fields of early planted beans were harvested by September 1. Harvest was not expected to be general until the latter part of September and will continue over a longer than usual period because of many late plantings.

Including the carryover expected on October 1, the total 1957-58 supply is estimated at around 470 million bushels (Table 3).

Prices received by farmers for their large 1956 crop of soybeans started from an October low of $2.07, then advanced and remained relatively stable throughout the rest of the marketing year, ranging from $2.18 to $2.31 per bushel. They averaged slightly above the national average support price of $2.15 per bushel. The stability was due in part to the orderly marketing of beans by farmers.

Farm prices during most of the 1957 harvesting season probably will average near the national support level of $2.09 per bushel. The size of foreign crops, such as Mediterranean olive oil, African peanuts, and Indian and Chinese oilseeds, for which reasonably reliable estimates will not be available for another two or three months, are likely to have considerable influence on U. S. soybean prices later in the season.

Bean Oil Prices During Harvest Likely to Average Below 1956; Meal Prices May Not Differ Significantly

Prices of soybean oil (crude, Decatur) moved up sharply from 12.5 cents per pound in October 1956 to a peak of 14.4 cents in January 1957 as export demand for edible oils strengthened. Prices declined sharply by April 1957 to 12.4 cents per pound, about the same as at the beginning of the marketing year. Bean oil prices during May-July were relatively stable at the 11.7-11.9 level. They dropped in August to 11.4 cents per pound and in mid-September were 11.1 cents per pound.

Bean oil prices during the heavy October-December 1957 marketing period are likely to average somewhat lower than the 13.4 cents per pound a year earlier. Some factors that helped to strengthen prices a year earlier are not operating this year. In the fall of the 1956 season, bean oil prices rose in response to increased demand and somewhat tight supplies, as a backlog of unfilled P. L. 480 orders along with the blockage of the Suez Canal increased the demand for U. S. oils and oilseeds.

Several factors will strengthen the demand for soybean oil as the 1957-58 season opens although demand may not be as strong as a year earlier. During October-December 1957 domestic users may have to replenish stocks which apparently were reduced this past spring and summer. Purchases for export under P.L. 480 may be substantial. Furthermore, supplies of competitive cottonseed oil are expected to be somewhat smaller, making bean oil prices relatively more attractive for use in end products.

Soybean meal prices sagged considerably during the 1956-57 season, averaging about $47 per ton (bulk, Decatur) during October-August 1956-57--the lowest level in a decade. Soybean meal prices in October-December 1957 probably will not differ significantly from the average of last season. The total supply of oilseed meals available for feeding in 1957-58 may be about equal to the record level in 1956-57. Cottonseed meal output is expected to be down slightly and soybean meal may be up a bit. The quantity of soybean meal fed will depend upon the level of exports of soybeans and soybean meal. Prospective record supplies of feed grains along with their lower support prices probably means increased competition for high protein feeds in 1957-58.

Crushing capacity in recent years apparently has exceeded the supply of beans available and competition for the beans among processors and exporters has been keen. This was reflected in a small spread between the value of products obtained from a bushel of soybeans and the price received by farmers. The competitive pressure on processors may not be as great in 1957-58 because of the record soybean crop.

Lard Prices Continue Above Last Year; Gap Expected to Narrow

Lard prices (tanks, loose, Chicago) averaged 12.7 cents per pound during October-August 1956-57, 2.5 cents above a year earlier. The price gap between the two years, however, has narrowed from a high of 4.8 cents per pound in January 1957 to about one cent in August. Lard prices in mid-September were 12.8 cents per pound compared with 11.7 in September 1956. Lard prices likely will remain above a year earlier but the price gap probably will narrow this fall.

Hog slaughter is expected to continue below last year's rate until late 1957, then to rise above a year earlier in 1958. The increase will be rather small, as reports from 10 Corn Belt States indicate that hog producers plan to increase pig production 4 percent this fall. Breeding intentions indicate that sows to farrow during the 1958 winter quarter (December 1957 through February 1958) will be up 7 percent from the same period a year earlier.

Output of lard in the marketing year beginning October 1, 1957 is forecast at around 2,750 million pounds compared with 2,650 million estimated for 1956-57. The increase would reflect chiefly the small rise expected in hog slaughter.

Food Fats Stocks Reduced

Total disappearance of food fats (excluding butter) in October 1956-July 1957 increased about 2 percent from the year before, while output was nearly the same. As a result, stocks on July 31, 1957 were down sharply from a year earlier. The increase took place in exports as domestic disappearance was nearly the same (table 29).

Exports of food fats, excluding butter but including the oil equivalent of oilseeds, in October 1956-July 1957 were the most of record and about 8 percent above the year before. Increased shipments of soybeans and soybean oil more than offset declines in lard and cottonseed oil.

Food Fats and Oils Disappearance Per Person Running Below Last Year

Domestic disappearance of food fats per person in October 1956-June 1957 was 33.5 pounds (fat content), down around three-fourths of a pound from the same period a year earlier. However, the April-June 1957 quarter was nearly a pound higher than the previous year (table 27).

Margarine use was the only major end-product registering an increase, moving up 0.2 pounds per person. Computed disappearance of butter and shortening per person was down around one-third of a pound. Direct use of lard as an end-product and "other edible" uses were each running about 0.1 pounds below last year.

Domestic disappearance of nonfood fats and oils per person in October-June 1956-57 was 15.0 pounds, nearly the same as the comparable period a year ago. Soap uses dropped around a half-pound as synthetic detergents continued to take over more of the market. However, this decline was offset by a rise in "other industrial" products.

Peanut Supplies in Surplus During 1956-57; Prices Averaged Lower

The supply of peanuts in the 1956-57 marketing year ended August 31, 1957 was 1,965 million pounds, 12 percent above the previous year and the highest since 1950. Total disappearance of peanuts was up from the previous year but not enough to prevent an increase in ending stocks. CCC held a substantial quantity.

During the 1956-57 marketing year, producers placed 390 million pounds of farmer stock peanuts under support, nearly one-fourth of the 1956 crop. CCC acquired most of these as there was little price incentive for redemptions, which were only about 56 million pounds.

CCC had diverted for domestic crushing and export about 244 million pounds (farmer stock basis) of 1956 crop peanuts through September 15. The Corporation shelled and placed in cold storage 110 million pounds (farmer stock equivalent) of 1956 crop peanuts of which 34 million pounds have been sold primarily for export by mid-September.

The 1956-57 season average price received by farmers for peanuts was 11.1 cents per pound compared with 11.7 the year before. The decline reflected a lower support price and large production. Southeast Runner and Spanish farm prices averaged near the CCC loan value, but prices in the Southwest where drought severely reduced output averaged somewhat above support. The Virginia-Carolina crop moved at prices near support.

Peanut Millings and Edible Uses Increase During 1956-57 Season

Millings of farmers' stock peanuts in the 1956-57 season totaled 1,451 million pounds, about 16 percent greater than the 1,253 million pounds in the 1955 season. The data include total quantity of peanuts milled for producing edible grades, oil stock, ungraded crushing stock and those cleaned in the shell. Virginias milled were 65 percent above the previous season and Runners were 12 percent more; Spanish were 18 percent below milling last year.

Peanuts reported used in making candy, salted peanuts, peanut butter including peanut butter sandwiches, and miscellaneous products in the period September 1956 through August 1957 totaled 647 million pounds, about 6 percent greater than reported for the period a year earlier. Amounts used in each of the three main products were above the previous year.

Shelled peanuts crushed for oil, cake and meal during the 1956-57 season reached 192 million pounds compared with 189 million pounds in 1955-56. Crushings in the past two seasons have been quite large, attributed to heavy diversion of CCC loan peanuts.

1957 Peanut Output To Be About Same As Last Year; Farm Prices Will Average Lower

The 1957 peanut crop is forecast at 1,594 million pounds, compared with 1,602 million produced in 1956. The acreage to be picked and threshed is estimated at 1,536,000 acres, about 11 percent above the 1,385,000 acres harvested in 1956. The increase this year is in the Southwestern area where drought sharply curtailed the acreage picked and threshed in 1956. In the Virginia-Carolina area a decrease of 11 percent is indicated, in line with lower allotments for Virginia type peanuts. Acreage in the Southeastern area is about the same as that harvested last year.

Peanut production was indicated on September 1 to be 19 percent less than last year in the Virginia-Carolina area, and nearly 7 percent less in the Southeast; in the Southwest peanut output is expected to be more than twice as large as last year.

Estimated yield per acre for the United States is 1,038 pounds, down 119 pounds or about 10 percent from 1956. In the Virginia-Carolina area of the peanut belt, yield per acre is estimated at 1,690 pounds, about 10 percent less than last year. In the Southeast the estimated yield is 991 pounds per acre, nearly 7 percent less than the previous year. In the Southwest, yields per acre are forecast at 702 pounds, almost 22 percent more than in 1956.

Price support levels by types and areas for 1957-crop quota peanuts were announced in early August. They are based on a national average support price of 11.1 cents per pound ($221.40 per ton). The support level is equal to 81.4 percent of the parity price of 13.6 cents per pound as of the beginning of the crop year. Last year the support price was 11.4 cents per pound reflecting 86 percent of transitional parity. Peanuts were supported at 90 percent of parity from 1941 through 1955, except for 1951 when support was at 88 percent. In general, prices received by farmers have been at or near support and little change is expected in 1957-58

The average 1957 support prices will be: Virginia type, 11.8 cents; Runner type, 10.3 cent; Southeastern Spanish type, 11.2 cents; and Southwestern Spanish type, 10.9 cents. Loans on 1957 crop peanuts will be available to individual producers and to grower associations from the time of harvest through January 31, 1958, and will mature May 31, 1958, or earlier on demand by CCC.

With the 1957 crop peanuts well in excess of food and farm uses, prices are expected to average near the loan value. The loan value is the support price less charges for storage, inspection and grading and for expenses of the cooperatives that market the peanuts. It is about half a cent less than support.

Table 4.- Peanuts: Supply and disposition (farmers' stock basis), United States, 1937-57

Year beginning Sept. 1	Production	Stocks Sept. 1	Total supply 1/	Exports and shipments	Crushed for oil	Seed, feed, farm loss and shrinkage	Domestic food use		
							Military	Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1937-41	1,395	122	1,522	3	320	197	15	891	6.7
1942	2,193	115	2,312	4	448	328	146	1,170	9.0
1943	2,176	216	2,393	36	378	418	223	1,092	8.5
1944	2,081	246	2,412	29	431	314	288	1,140	8.9
1945	2,042	210	2,252	63	378	273	14	1,243	9.2
1946	2,038	281	2,319	252	534	296	---	1,036	7.4
1947	2,182	201	2,383	483	478	293	3	951	6.6
1948	2,336	175	2,511	762	483	227	6	914	6.2
1949	1,865	119	1,984	131	612	224	7	892	6.0
1950	2,035	118	2,153	72	642	224	14	948	6.3
1951	1,659	253	1,912	4	415	160	10	992	6.5
1952	1,356	332	1,688	3	198	128	10	1,009	6.5
1953	1,574	341	1,915	226	305	124	10	1,034	6.6
1954	1,008	216	1,405	8	93	109	7	989	6.2
1955	1,548	199	1,752	11	266	134	7	979	6.0
1956 3/	1,602	362	1,965	3/93	270	n.a.	7	1,107	6.5
1957 4/	1,594	448	2,042						

1/ Includes imports which are negligible in every year except in 1944, 1954 and 1955 when 85 million, 181 and 3 million pounds, respectively, were imported.
2/ Preliminary and partly estimated.
3/ Through July.
4/ Forecast.

Table 5.- Peanuts: Production and CCC acquisitions, by areas, 1949-57

Crop year	Production				Acquired under support program 1/				
	Va.-N. C. area	S. E. area	S. W. area	Total	Va.-N. C. area	S. E. area	S. W. area	Total	
								Quantity	Percentage of output
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Percent
1949	440	968	456	1,865	81	477	205	763	41
1950	483	1,086	466	2,035	96	554	184	835	41
1951	563	853	243	1,659	132	352	56	540	33
1952	549	662	145	1,356	37	69	0	106	8
1953	490	782	301	1,574	1	238	30	269	17
1954	424	429	155	1,008	0	0	0	0	0
1955	385	787	376	1,548	10	190	73	273	18
1956	594	860	147	1,602	91	245	0	336	21
1957 2/	482	804	309	1,594					

1/ Includes shelled No. 2 peanuts on farmers' stock basis.
2/ Preliminary.

Peanut Consumption May Rise In 1957-58; CCC to Acquire Substantial Portion of Crop

In recent years when supplies of peanuts were plentiful, civilians consumed about 6.5 pounds per year, farmers' stock basis (4.5 pounds shelled), at prices about reflecting support. In 1954-55 when the crop was short and prices rose, per capita consumption on a farmers' stock basis fell about a half pound. In 1955-56, a shortage and relatively high prices for the Virginia type peanut held consumption to about 6.0 pounds again. With lower prices and larger supplies of peanuts available in 1956-57, consumption increased to the 6.5 pound per person level. Heavier supplies of peanuts in the 1957-58 season and lower prices may encourage an increase in consumption this marketing year. However, lower farm prices are not always reflected in the price of the consumer product.

The total supply of farmers stock peanuts during the 1957-58 marketing year beginning September 1 is placed at 2,042 million pounds, the greatest since 1950 (table 4). Assuming consumption at 6.5 pounds per person and farm uses the same as in recent years, around 325 million pounds or 20 percent of the 1957 crop would be available for crushing, exports, and addition to stocks. Most of the excess peanuts will be acquired by CCC under the support program.

Flaxseed Supplies Tight as 1957 Output Drops Sharply; Prices Advance

Flaxseed supplies for 1957-58 will be relatively tight in contrast to last year's surplus. The sharp drop in domestic supplies sent flaxseed prices. up from $3.05 per bushel (No. 1 spot, Minneapolis) in July to $3.50 in mid-September.

Production of 1957 crop flaxseed which provides most of the supply for the rest of the marketing year, is forecast at 32 million bushels, 34 percent below last year and the smallest since 1952. The estimated yield per acre is 6.0 bushels, 2.8 bushels less than the previous year and the lowest reported since 1936.

As the crop developed during August, it became evident that the favorable yield expected earlier would not be realized. Infestation of aster yellows in the important producing States of Minnesota and the Dakotas became more evident as a relatively high percentage of blossoms failed to set bolls. The unseasonally hot weather during July and early August caught much of the flax acreage at a critical growth stage, forced plants to early maturity, and reduced the number of branches. The combined effect of disease and hot weather reduced the number of bolls and caused seeds to fill poorly. This forced producers to make a decision of whether or not to harvest considerable acreage of low-yielding flax. Early flax gave satisfactory yields but rather sharp yield reductions occurred in the mid-season acreage.

The supply of flaxseed in the 1957-58 marketing year (including the flaxseed equivalent of linseed oil) is nearly 57 million bushels, compared with 60 million last year. However, this year's supply includes stocks of 20 million bushels on July 1, 16 million of which were in the hands of CCC and have already been sold for export (table 6).

Domestic oil use may be equivalent to about 27 million bushels of flaxseed and another 4 million will be needed for seed and feed. This would leave about 26 million bushels available for export and carryover stocks. Since CCC sold nearly 16 million bushels of flax for export, carryover stocks of flaxseed and linseed oil on July 1, 1958 probably will be around the relatively small commercial carryover of the current season.

Flaxseed Farm Prices in 1957-58 Likely to Average Higher

Farm prices at the beginning of the 1957-58 marketing year averaged slightly under support and below a year earlier. Early supplies were heavy and crop prospects favorable. Prices since then have moved up as stocks were reduced and crop conditions deteriorated. Central market prices indicate that farm prices in September were somewhat higher than last year. Because of the sharp decline in the 1957 flaxseed supplies, farm prices are now expected to average moderately higher than the $2.99 per bushel received last year.

Prices to farmers for 1957 crop flaxseed are being supported at a national average price of $2.92 per bushel, down 17 cents from the 1956 level and about the same as 1955. In terms of parity, support is 65 percent compared with 70 percent last year. As in previous years, support for 1957 crop flaxseed will be carried out in most areas through farm-and warehouse-stored loans and through purchase agreements. In designated Texas counties where flaxseed is storable only for a relatively short period, direct purchase is the support method.

Linseed Oil and Meal Prices Move Up From Beginning of 1957 Season

Linseed oil prices (raw, tank cars, Minneapolis) at the beginning of the 1957-58 marketing year averaged 12.7 cents per pound, 0.7 cents less than July a year earlier. Prices rose to 13.3 cents in August and by mid-September were 14.5 cents per pound, about 1.8 cent above a year ago. This rise probably reflects somewhat smaller supplies of linseed oil and a strike at some crushing plants. Linseed meal prices have also strengthened somewhat, and in mid-September were near the level of a year earlier.

Tung Oil Stocks Large; More Than Half of 1956-57 Output Remains Under Support

About 18 million pounds of 1956-57 tung oil remain under support, more than 56 percent of the season's output. Loans mature October 31, 1957 or earlier on demand by CCC. Prices of U. S. tung oil have ranged higher than the imported oil during most of the current marketing year, which encouraged consumption of

Table 6.- Flaxseed: Supply and disposition, crop years 1952 to 1957

Item	Year beginning July					
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Total stocks, July 1 1/	45.1	41.2	31.8	18.2	11.3	24.4
Supply of flaxseed						
Stocks, July 1	11.5	10.0	14.2	11.2	4.1	19.6
Production	30.2	37.7	41.3	41.2	48.7	2/32.2
Total supply	41.7	47.7	55.5	52.4	52.8	51.8
Disposition of flaxseed						
Crushed	25.2	27.8	32.3	34.9	26.1	
Exports	.2	2.4	8.2	10.4	2.5	
Seed	3.2	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.9	
Residual	3.1	-.7	.3	-1.0	.8	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Price per bushel						
Support	3.77	3.79	3.14	2.91	3.09	2.92
Received by farmers	3.72	3.64	3.05	2.90	2.99	
Price and value of products						
Meal, per ton 3/	72.32	65.27	61.41	55.03	53.17	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	
Oil, per pound 4/	15.1	14.8	13.6	14.0	13.1	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
Combined value 5/	4.33	4.12	3.81	3.82	3.64	

1/ Includes flaxseed equivalent of linseed oil.
2/ Indicated September 1, 1957.
3/ Bulk, Minneapolis.
4/ Crude, tank carlots, Minneapolis.
5/ Combined (weighted) value of products per ton of flaxseed crushed.
Not directly comparable with U. S. average flaxseed prices.

foreign oil while CCC held domestically produced oil. Imports of tung oil, mostly from Argentina, during November 1956-October 1957 are estimated at around 31 million pounds, almost as large as the 1956-57 U. S. output.

Domestic disappearance of tung oil in the past 5 years has averaged about 50 million pounds. Disappearance from November 1956-June 1957 totaled nearly 35 million pounds, about 2 million more than in the same period of the previous year. Stocks of tung oil at the end of July 1957 totaled 32 million pounds compared with 15 million a year earlier.

Tung Oil Imports Restricted Through October 31, 1960 by Presidential Proclamation

On September 9, 1957, the President issued a proclamation restricting imports of tung oil for the remainder of the current crop year and for each of the three succeeding crop years ending October 31, 1960. This action was taken because imports have interfered with the price support program for tung oil.

Three annual quotas of 26 million pounds each are established by the proclamation. The period covered by the first 26 million pound quota, however, includes the remainder of the current crop year beginning September 9 to October 31 as well as all of the crop year beginning November 1, 1957. For the second and third crop years, not more than one-fourth of the annual quotas shall be imported during the first quarter of each.

Of the annual quota of 26 million pounds, 22,100,000 pounds may be imported from Argentina, 2,964,000 pounds from Paraguay, and 936,000 pounds from other countries.

The President's proclamation was issued under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, which authorizes limitations on imports when they interfere with or threaten to interfere with domestic price support or marketing programs.

Public Law 85-235 Suspends 3 Cent Processing Tax on Coconut Oil During October 1, 1957 through June 30, 1960

On August 30, 1957, the President signed Public Law 85-235 relating in part to the tax imposed on processed coconut oil by section 4511 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code. From October 1, 1957 through June 30, 1960, Public Law 85-235 suspends the 3 cent tax imposed by section 4511 (a) on the first domestic processing of coconut oil, fatty acids derived from coconut oil, salts of coconut oil, and any combination or mixture containing a substantial quantity of one or more of them. The additional tax of 2 cents per pound imposed by section 4511 (b), however, will continue on coconut oil from sources other than the Philippines.

The 3 cent tax will apply to taxable products processed on or before September 30, 1957, though sold after such date.

Production and Disposition of Cottonseed and Cottonseed Products, 1909-56

Cottonseed was the major supplier of vegetable oil and oilseed meal in the United States through 1943. Since then, the phenomenal growth of production of soybeans has enabled them to surpass cottonseed and become the major oilseed crop by a wide margin. Output of soybean oil in 1957 is expected to be more than double that of cottonseed oil. Use of cottonseed oil in food as a percentage of total fats and oils used in food (excluding butter) has declined from 35 percent in 1931-35 to less than 22 percent in 1952-56. In contrast, the proportionate use of soybean oil has increased in the same period from a fraction of one percent to 33 percent. Over 90 percent of the cottonseed oil used domestically goes into food products.

Soybean oil displaced cottonseed oil as the major vegetable oil used in shortening at the end of World War II. Animal fats also compete with cotton oil for this market outlet. In 1956 for the first time more lard than cotton oil was used in the manufacture of shortening. 1/ Cottonseed oil also was displaced by soybean oil in 1951 as the major vegetable oil used in the manufacture of margarine but it has retained its position much better in salad and cooking oils. Salad and cooking oil uses have trended upward in the past two decades and in 1956 were its most important market outlet. They accounted for nearly one-half of the disappearance of cottonseed oil in food uses.

Because cottonseed is a by-product of the cotton industry, its supply is determined primarily by the factors that affect cotton production. Cottonseed output, therefore, cannot adjust to changing price levels of oilseed and edible oils. Acreage limitations on cotton in recent years have resulted in reduced cottonseed production. In order to review the trends in cottonseed output, it is necessary to look at the acreage planted to cotton and the trend in yields per acre.

Cotton plantings trended upward through 1914, when they totaled over 36 million acres. This trend was reversed by the spread of the boll-weevil eastward from Texas and in 1921 less than 30 million acres were planted. Farmers in the humid Coastal Plain of the Southeast gradually shifted to other crops, notably peanuts and tobacco. In the drier Peidmont of this area and in Texas and Oklahoma, however, sucessful methods of controlling the weevil were found. As a result, planted acreage in these areas expanded and total acreage reached an all time peak of about 46 million acres in 1925. Acreage declined sharply in 1931 and the following years when prices were low and acreage controls were in effect (1933 to 1943, except 1937). During World War II, acreage was reduced still further by a shortage of labor and a need for other crops. The low point was reached in 1945 when only 17.5 million acres were planted (table 7).

1/ This refers to the use of lard as a raw material in the manufacture of a product sold as shortening in contrast to direct use of lard as shortening.

In the postwar period, higher prices, the availability of more labor than during the war and increasing mechanization induced a substantial expansion in acreage. Particularly rapid expansion occurred in the West. Plantings totaled nearly 28 million acres in 1949, but dropped below 19 million acres when acreage allotments were reimposed in 1950. Following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, planted acreage increased to 28 million in 1951 and was nearly as large in 1952. In 1953, acreage declined to around 25 million but dropped sharply to less than 20 million when allotments were reimposed in 1954. Plantings have declined each year since. The 1957 estimated acreage of 14.2 million is the smallest since records of cultivated acreage were started in 1909.

Some important shifts have occurred in areas of cotton production. The long-term trends have been for the proportions of U. S. acreage to decline in the Southeast and to decrease more slowly in the Southwest. The proportion in the West has tended to increase over the years. The Delta's proportion has been steady to slightly higher.

There appears to be a direct relationship between the long-term changes in these proportions and average yield per acre. The West, which has the highest and the most rapidly increasing yields, has tended to step up its proportion of the total U. S. acreage. Proportions of the total U. S. acreage in the lower yielding Southeast and Southwest have tended to decline over the long run, with the Southeast showing a sharper rate of decline than the Southwest. The Delta with a slightly increasing proportion of total acreage has the second highest average yield.

The shift of cotton acreage from the old South to other areas of favorable climate and land has enabled farmers to take advantage of improved agricultural techniques.

A strong upward trend in yields of cotton and cottonseed per planted acre has been evident for at least the last 25 years and has offset somewhat the decline in acreage. Yield of cottonseed per planted acre in 1952-56 averaged 588 pounds compared with 462 in 1947-51, 390 in 1935-39, and 306 in 1925-29. Improved varieties, increasing use of fertilizer, more efficient cultivation and pest control and the cumulative effects of soil conserving and improving practices have contributed to higher yields. In recent years, a larger proportion of the reduced cotton acreage is made up of better adapted land and irrigated land in the West.

The proportion of the cottonseed crop that is crushed has trended upward, averaging around 90-92 percent in recent years compared with 87 percent in the forties, 80 percent in the thirties and only 77 percent in the twenties. Conversely, the percentage of cottonseed left on farms for use as seed, feed and fertilizer has declined (table 8). Farmers have become convinced that it is better to feed most cottonseed in the form of meal rather than as seed. Furthermore, less seed has been needed for new seeding as acreage declined. Imports and exports of cottonseed are negligible.

Table 7.- Cottonseed: Acreage, ~~yield~~, supply, disposition, and price, 1909 to 1957

Year beginning August	Acreage		Yield per acre		Supply				Disposition					Season average price per ton 6/
	In cultivation July 1	Harvested	Harvested	In cultivation July 1	Production 1/	Imports 2/	Stocks at mills, August 1	Total	Crushings	Exports 3/	Seed used for planting: Total	Seed used for planting: Per acre planted 4/	Residual 5/	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Pounds	1,000 tons	Dollars
1909	31,744	30,555	290	280	4,442	7/	---	4,442	3,269	13	518	---	642	24.35
1910	32,480	31,508	327	318	5,157	1	---	5,157	4,106	6	564	---	481	26.11
1911	35,634	34,916	399	392	6,970	1	---	6,971	4,921	32	525	---	1,493	17.18
1912	33,199	32,557	374	366	6,087	2	---	6,089	4,580	12	561	---	936	18.36
1913	35,721	35,206	357	352	6,236	4	---	6,290	4,848	8	573	---	861	21.96
1914	36,197	35,615	402	396	7,155	11	---	7,166	5,780	3	483	---	900	15.51
1915	30,544	29,951	331	324	4,963	15	---	4,978	4,202	1	542	---	219	30.15
1916	33,977	33,071	308	300	5,085	27	14	5,126	4,479	1	518	---	96	45.63
1917	33,064	32,245	311	304	5,012	18	32	5,062	4,252	1	570	---	199	64.28
1918	36,123	35,038	305	296	5,341	8/	40	5,381	4,479	1	548	---	329	65.23
1919	34,573	32,906	308	294	5,069	8/	24	5,093	4,013	2	560	---	488	65.79
1920	35,872	34,408	347	332	5,966	8/	30	5,996	4,069	2	466	---	1,359	25.65
1921	29,716	28,678	246	238	3,528	8/	100	3,628	3,008	1	500	---	106	29.14
1922	32,176	31,361	276	270	4,330	9/28	13	4,371	3,242	10/1	568	---	547	30.42
1923	37,000	35,550	253	244	4,503	44	13	4,560	3,308	---	619	---	611	41.23
1924	40,690	39,501	306	298	6,050	36	22	6,108	4,605	---	700	---	771	33.25
1925	45,968	44,386	322	312	7,150	44	32	7,226	5,558	---	703	---	942	31.59
1926	45,839	44,608	358	348	7,989	16	23	8,028	6,306	---	604	---	1,028	22.04
1927	39,471	38,342	300	292	5,758	7/	90	5,848	4,654	---	677	---	495	34.83
1928	43,737	42,434	298	289	6,319	7/	22	6,341	5,061	---	684	---	554	34.17
1929	44,448	43,232	296	288	6,406	23	42	6,471	5,016	---	670	---	740	30.92
1930	43,329	42,444	284	278	6,028	7/	45	6,073	4,715	---	607	31	726	22.04
1931	39,110	38,704	378	374	7,310	1	25	7,336	5,328	---	572	31	1,136	8.97
1932	36,494	35,891	324	319	5,815	3	300	6,118	4,621	---	622	31	654	10.33
1933	40,248	29,383	375	11/370	5,511	1	221	5,733	4,157	---	432	31	921	12.88
1934	27,860	26,866	317	306	4,256	51	223	4,530	3,550	---	435	31	455	33.00
1935	28,063	27,509	337	330	4,634	7/	90	4,724	3,818	---	475	31	409	30.54
1936	30,627	29,755	368	357	5,472	---	22	5,494	4,498	---	534	31	420	33.36
1937	34,090	33,623	467	460	7,844	---	42	7,886	6,326	---	394	31	829	19.51
1938	25,018	24,248	408	11/403	4,950	---	337	5,287	4,471	---	389	32	306	21.79
1939	24,683	23,805	409	11/402	4,869	---	121	4,990	4,151	---	394	32	405	21.17
1940	24,871	23,861	443	11/435	5,286	---	40	5,326	4,398	---	367	32	430	21.73
1941	23,130	22,236	410	11/401	4,553	---	131	4,684	4,008	---	367	31	227	47.65
1942	23,302	22,602	460	11/453	5,202	---	82	5,284	4,498	3	344	31	349	45.61
1943	21,900	21,610	434	428	4,688	---	90	4,778	3,955	3	317	32	385	52.10
1944	19,956	19,617	500	491	4,902	7/	118	5,020	4,254	4	279	32	264	52.70
1945	17,533	17,029	430	418	3,664	---	219	3,883	3,262	4	286	32	213	51.10
1946	18,157	17,584	400	387	3,514	---	118	3,632	3,090	8	320	30	114	72.00
1947	21,560	21,330	439	434	4,682	---	100	4,782	4,082	5	315	27	291	85.90
1948	23,253	22,911	519	511	5,945	---	89	6,034	5,332	6	384	28	180	12/67.20
1949	27,914	27,439	478	470	6,559	---	132	6,691	5,712	11	279	30	401	12/43.40
1950	18.629	17,843	460	11/447	4,105	1	288	4,394	3,723	6	419	30	180	12/86.60
1951	28,195	26,949	467	446	6,286	---	66	6,352	5,476	11	415	30	313	12/69.30
1952	27,185	25,921	478	455	6,190	---	137	6,327	5,563	13	406	32	190	12/69.60
1953	25,244	24,341	554	535	6,748	---	155	6,903	6,256	15	346	35	57	52.70
1954	19,791	19,251	593	586	5,709	—	229	5,938	5,249	21	263	30	196	60.30
1955	17,506	16,928	714	705	6,043	—	209	6,252	5,588	16	266	32	205	44.60
1956 13/	16,833	15,615	695	659	5,423	—	177	5,600	4,949	11		32		53.50
1957 13/	14,224				5,231		164	5,060						

1/ Before 1928, production of cottonseed was computed on the basis of 65 pounds of seed to 35 pounds of lint.

2/ Year beginning July. Imports for consumption, 1909-17 and 1933-date; general imports, 1922-32.

3/ Not reported separately, 1923-41.

4/ In the following year. Before 1943, seed used for planting was computed at a constant rate for each State. The United States average ranged between 30 and 32 pounds per acre in cultivation July 1.

5/ Mainly used on farms for feed and fertilizer.

6/ Marketing year weighted average price by States weighted by total sales in each State.

7/ Less than 500 tons.

8/ Available on calendar year basis only.

9/ September 2, 1922 - June 30, 1923.

10/ August - December 1922.

11/ Based on acres in cultivation July 1 less acres removed to meet allotments.

12/ Includes an allowance for unredeemed loans.

13/ Preliminary.

Table 8.--Cottonseed: Average production and utilization, by periods, 1920-56

Year beginning August 1	Production	Crushings		Left on farm		Used for planting	
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Pct.	1,000 tons	Pct.	1,000 tons	Pct.
1920-29	5,800	4,483	77	1,335	23	619	11
1930-39	5,669	4,564	80	1,103	19	485	9
1940-49	4,900	4,259	87	613	12	326	7
1950-54	5,808	5,253	90	570	10	371	6
1955-56	5,733	5,269	92	1/ 488	1/ 8	1/ 266	1/ 4

1/ Pertains to 1955 year.

From 1918 to 1951, yields of cottonseed meal per ton crushed showed little variation, with the highest yield only 7 percent greater than the lowest. Since 1951, yields have increased sharply, averaging 958 pounds per ton of seed crushed in 1952-56 (table 9).

The yield of oil per ton of cottonseed crushed has tended to increase, especially since 1951. In 1952-56, the yield averaged 334 pounds compared with 319 pounds in 1947-51, 310 in 1935-39, and 307 in 1925-29. Increasing yields reflect better operation of mills, more efficient extraction techniques, better protection and improved quality of seed and a shift in acreage to irrigated land in the West. Cottonseed oil commands a substantially higher price per pound than other cottonseed products.

The long-run trend in yields of cottonseed linters per ton of cottonseed crushed has been generally upward but with wide variations. The lowest yield since 1918 was 52 pounds in 1920, and the record high of 191 pounds per ton of cottonseed crushed was reached in 1946. Linter yields since 1946 have been relatively stable, averaging 183 pounds per ton. The price of linters to a certain extent determines how many cuts will be made from the seed. The better grades of linters (longer fibers) are used mostly for matresses and felting. The lower grades are a source of cellulose.

The yield of hulls per ton of cottonseed crushed has trended downward historically. In 1952-56, the yield averaged 438 pounds compared with 459 pounds in 1947-51, 514 in 1935-39 and 561 in 1925-29. In earlier years of cottonseed crushing, hulls were often burned as fuel to operate mills or were hauled back to the farm for use as fertilizer. In more recent years, many crushers have ground the hulls and added them to the meal for adjusting the meal to a definite protein content. Hulls are the lowest in price of four major cottonseed products.

Table 9 - Cottonseed: Crushings and products produced, 1909 to 1956

Year beginning August	Crushings	Production: Oil	Production: Meal	Production: Linters 1/	Production: Hulls	Production: Other, including loss 2/	Yield per ton crushed: Oil	Yield per ton crushed: Meal	Yield per ton crushed: Linters 1/	Yield per ton crushed: Hulls	Yield per ton crushed: Other, including loss 2/
	1,000 tons	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	3,269	982	2,652	148	2,578	178	301	811	45	789	54
1910	4,106	1,260	3,584	190	2,750	428	307	873	46	670	104
1911	4,921	1,512	4,302	267	3,284	477	307	874	54	667	98
1912	4,580	1,393	3,998	292	3,080	397	304	873	64	672	87
1913	4,848	1,450	4,440	306	2,800	700	299	916	63	578	144
1914	5,780	1,719	5,296	410	3,354	781	297	916	71	580	136
1915	4,202	1,253	3,846	445	2,440	420	298	915	106	581	100
1916	4,479	1,408	4,450	637	1,938	525	314	993	142	433	118
1917	4,252	1,312	4,136	539	1,992	525	309	972	127	467	125
1918	4,479	1,325	4,340	445	2,274	574	296	969	99	508	128
1919	4,013	1,211	3,634	291	2,286	604	302	906	72	570	150
1920	4,069	1,309	3,572	211	2,512	534	322	878	52	619	129
1921	3,008	930	2,709	190	1,874	313	309	901	63	623	104
1922	3,242	1,003	2,974	291	1,888	328	309	918	90	582	101
1923	3,308	980	3,036	320	1,882	398	296	918	97	569	120
1924	4,605	1,404	4,251	430	2,662	463	305	923	93	578	101
1925	5,558	1,617	5,193	534	3,095	677	291	934	96	557	122
1926	6,306	1,888	5,680	556	3,709	779	299	901	88	588	124
1927	4,654	1,477	4,187	489	2,640	515	317	900	105	567	111
1928	5,061	1,604	4,563	617	2,737	601	317	902	122	541	118
1929	5,016	1,572	4,464	598	2,767	631	313	890	119	552	126
1930	4,715	1,442	4,330	475	2,607	576	306	918	101	553	122
1931	5,328	1,694	4,802	514	3,022	624	318	901	97	567	117
1932	4,621	1,446	4,186	440	2,625	545	313	906	95	568	118
1933	4,157	1,303	3,777	474	2,207	553	313	909	114	531	133
1934	3,550	1,109	3,229	483	1,826	453	312	910	136	514	128
1935	3,818	1,164	3,478	525	1,976	493	305	911	138	518	128
1936	4,498	1,364	4,063	679	2,288	602	303	903	151	509	134
1937	6,326	1,961	5,661	877	3,252	901	310	895	139	514	142
1938	4,471	1,409	4,047	665	2,322	499	315	905	149	519	112
1939	4,151	1,325	3,764	642	2,110	461	319	907	155	508	111
1940	4,398	1,425	3,907	727	2,214	523	324	888	165	504	119
1941	4,008	1,250	3,505	717	1,983	560	312	874	179	495	140
1942	4,490	1,401	3,989	822	2,170	614	311	887	183	482	137
1943	3,955	1,236	3,669	704	1,853	449	313	928	178	469	112
1944	4,254	1,324	3,908	748	1,968	560	311	919	176	463	131
1945	3,262	1,018	2,869	593	1,567	477	312	879	182	480	147
1946	3,090	973	2,725	589	1,454	439	315	882	191	471	141
1947	4,082	1,276	3,797	753	1,847	436	313	930	186	452	119
1948	5,332	1,704	4,782	977	2,471	729	320	897	183	463	137
1949	5,712	1,847	5,111	1,007	2,675	784	323	895	176	469	137
1950	3,723	1,197	3,373	687	1,714	519	321	906	185	461	[illegible]
1951	5,476	1,751	5,095	1,025	2,468	612	320	930	187	451	[illegible]
1952	5,563	1,825	5,345	1,042	2,398	516	328	961	184	431	95
1953	6,256	2,074	5,921	1,164	2,776	576	332	946	184	444	94
1954	5,249	1,735	5,122	986	2,278	376	331	976	188	434	72
1955	5,588	1,894	5,261	990	2,498	532	339	941	180	447	92
1956 3/	4,949	1,682	4,772	877	2,142	424	340	964	180	433	83
1957											

1/ Computed from production reported in terms of equivalent 500-pound bales on the basis of net weight.
2/ Includes motes, grabbots, and hullfibers.
3/ Preliminary.

The United States exported large quantities of cottonseed oil through 1951. Exports were small from 1922 through 1948 but have since increased substantially. As a matter of fact, exports in calendar years 1954-56 were at record levels, averaging 600 million pounds annually (table 10). A substantial share of these cotton oil exports came from CCC inventories accumulated during the price support program of 1951 through 1954-55. A large part was sold for export at less than domestic market prices. The accumulated U. S. surplus was needed when world supplies were reduced in 1954 and 1955 by short crops of olives in the Mediterranean Basin and sunflowerseed in Argentina.

The U. S. imported large quantities of cottonseed oil in 1935-38, when lard production was small as a result of drought. The shortage of lard led to a strong demand for cotton oil for use in shortening manufacture. Use of cotton oil in margarine also increased in the mid-1930's partly as a result of increased Federal taxes on coconut oil in 1934 and the enactment of State taxes on margarine containing imported oil. Imports of cottonseed oil dropped sharply from the record 194 million pounds in 1937 to 12 million pounds in 1940, then increased slightly during World War II. Imports since the end of the war have been negligible.

More than 90 percent of the cottonseed oil used in the United States goes into food products (table 11). Loss in refining averages about 7 percent of the total domestic disappearance of cottonseed oil. Most of this "loss" is recovered in foots, mainly in the form of fatty acids used principally for soap. Direct use of cottonseed oil in nonfood products is less than one percent of its total disappearance.

The use of cottonseed oil in shortening manufacture has shown a sharp downward trend. In the early thirties, this market outlet accounted for around 70 percent of the total cotton oil consumed. In 1956 it was less than 25 percent. The decline is attributed primarily to the inroads made by competitive soybean oil in this market as well as the wider use of animal fats in shortening, particularly within the last decade.

Use of cottonseed oil in margarine trended upward from about 1 percent of domestic disappearance of cottonseed oil in the early thirties to a peak of 33 percent in 1948. Since then, this outlet has taken a somewhat smaller share of the market, accounting for only about 20 percent in recent years. During 1918-36, coconut oil was the most important vegetable oil used in margarine, but it was displaced by cottonseed oil during 1937-50. Since 1951, soybean oil has been the major vegetable oil in this market outlet. In the meantime, margarine output has increased sharply from about 400 million pounds in 1936 to a record 1,369 million in 1956.

The "other food uses" of cottonseed oil was the second most important use through 1946 and in the postwar era has been the major market outlet. It has accounted for an increasingly large share of domestic disappearance of cotton oil. Cottonseed oil consumed in "other food products" is mainly utilized in cooking and salad oils, and for direct use in bakeries, restaurants, and institutions. Use of cottonseed oil in salad and cooking oils increased from 16 percent of total usage in 1936 to 48 percent in 1956.

Use of cottonseed oil in food as a percentage of total fats and oils used in food has trended downward during the last 25 years. This reflects primarily increasing production of soybean oil and lard. Output of soybean oil has increased from an average of 261 million pounds in 1935-39 to about 2,680 million in 1952-56.

REVISIONS IN PER CAPITA SERIES

Civilian population data used in the per capita series in the past were those adjusted for the percentage of underenumeration estimated to exist in the Census of Population. A transition is being made to the population data as reported, without adjustment. The change in all food consumption series will conform with practices in other Government agencies.

Readers of this Situation report may be interested in Marketing Research Report No. 187 entitled "Conversion of Small Hydraulic Cottonseed Oil Mills Into Higher Oil-Yielding Mills." Single copies may be ordered from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Additional copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 40 cents per copy.

Table 10.- Cottonseed oil: Supply and disposition and oil equivalent of exports of cottonseed, 1912 to 1956 1/

Year beginning August	Supply				Disposition		Cottonseed, oil equivalent of exports
	Production	Imports 2/	Stocks, August 1	Total	Exports	Domestic disappearance	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1912	1,393	5	---	1,398	313	1,085	---
1913	1,450	18	---	1,468	191	1,277	---
1914	1,719	14	---	1,733	334	1,399	---
1915	1,253	17	---	1,270	251	1,019	---
1916	1,408	12	(204)	1,624	160	1,150	---
1917	1,312	17	314	1,643	109	1,252	---
1918	1,325	19	282	1,626	174	1,278	---
1919	1,211	23	174	1,408	153	935	---
1920	1,309	1	320	1,630	287	1,096	---
1921	930	0	247	1,177	86	920	---
1922	1,003	3/	171	1,174	64	967	---
1923	980	3/	143	1,123	40	972	---
1924	1,404	3/	111	1,515	53	1,284	---
1925	1,617	---	178	1,795	58	1,583	---
1926	1,888	---	154	2,042	60	1,587	---
1927	1,477	---	395	1,872	59	1,457	---
1928	1,604	---	356	1,960	29	1,573	---
1929	1,572	---	358	1,930	32	1,588	---
1930	1,442	---	310	1,752	27	1,439	---
1931	1,694	---	286	1,980	43	1,279	---
1932	1,446	---	658	2,104	44	1,332	---
1933	1,303	---	728	2,031	22	1,318	---
1934	1,109	131	691	1,931	5	1,453	---
1935	1,164	135	473	1,772	4	1,430	---
1936	1,364	210	338	1,912	4	1,456	---
1937	1,961	107	452	2,520	7	1,991	---
1938	1,409	59	522	1,990	5	1,353	---
1939	1,325	13	632	1,970	19	1,420	---
1940	1,425	4	531	1,960	15	1,621	---
1941	1,250	30	324	1,604	8	1,251	---
1942	1,401	13	345	1,759	60	1,468	1
1943	1,236	4	231	1,471	8	1,193	1
1944	1,324	24	270	1,618	7	1,280	1
1945	1,018	15	331	1,363	6	1,070	1
1946	973	1	287	1,261	8	1,067	2
1947	1,276	4	186	1,466	33	1,313	2
1948	1,704	3/	120	1,824	82	1,558	2
1949	1,847	---	185	2,032	147	1,670	3
1950	1,197	---	215	1,412	61	1,184	2
1951	1,751	---	167	1,918	120	1,396	3
1952	1,823	3/	402	2,225	55	1,200	4
1953	2,068	---	971	3,039	351	1,692	5
1954	1,735	---	996	2,731	684	1,650	7
1955	1,894	---	398	2,292	634	1,375	5
1956	1,682	---	284	1,966	419	1,345	4
1957			202				

1/ Totals computed from unrounded data.

2/ 1912-33, general imports minus re-exports; 1934 to date, imports for consumption.

3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

4/ Preliminary.

Table 11.- Cottonseed oil: Supply, disposition, utilization, and oil equivalent of cottonseed exported for crushing abroad, 1912 to 1956 1/

Year	Supply				Disposition			Utilization								Cottonseed, oil equivalent of exports 4/
								Food uses				Nonfood uses				
	Production from domestic materials	Imports 2/	Stocks, Jan. 1	Total	Exports 3/	Shipments to U. S. Territories	Domestic disappearance	Shortening	Margarine	Other	Total	Soap	Foots and loss	Other	Total	
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1912	1,435	2	---	1,437	356	---	1,082	867	18	(65)	(950)	(32)	(100)	---	(132)	---
1913	1,422	11	---	1,433	265	---	1,168	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1914	1,790	16	---	1,806	216	---	1,589	1,053	21	(271)	(1,345)	119	(125)	---	(244)	---
1915	1,486	12	---	1,498	352	---	1,146	(986)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1916	1,492	17	---	1,509	188	---	1,321	919	50	(157)	(1,126)	(90)	(105)	---	(195)	---
1917	1,344	14	294	1,652	125	---	1,196	1,069	64	(-27)	(1,106)	---	(90)	---	(90)	---
1918	1,284	18	331	1,633	119	---	1,220	1,015	36	(79)	(1,130)	---	(90)	---	(90)	---
1919	1,430	28	294	1,752	193	---	1,180	(810)	---	---	---	56	---	---	---	---
1920	1,143	9	379	1,531	185	---	916	605	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1921	1,277	1	430	1,708	253	5/	1,098	709	(35)	199	943	48	103	4	155	---
1922	935	5/	358	1,293	75	5/	961	656	15	195	866	20	72	3	95	---
1923	974	5/	257	1,230	50	1	892	641	20	141	802	11	75	4	90	---
1924	1,154	5/	288	1,443	43	1	1,060	710	20	226	956	10	92	2	104	---
1925	1,511	5/	338	1,849	62	1	1,499	1,070	24	277	1,371	8	117	2	128	---
1926	1,764	7	288	2,059	41	1	1,526	1,014	23	354	1,391	5	128	2	135	---
1927	1,807	5/	491	2,298	68	1	1,567	1,095	25	299	1,419	8	139	2	148	---
1928	1,460	5/	662	2,122	52	5/	1,502	1,060	27	278	1,364	20	116	2	138	---
1929	1,584	5/	568	2,152	26	1	1,584	6/ 1,083	30	329	1,442	12	126	4	142	---
1930	1,616	5/	541	2,157	28	1	1,584	1,091	27	330	1,448	8	127	2	136	---
1931	1,417	5/	544	1,961	23	1	1,320	928	16	264	1,208	2	108	2	112	---
1932	1,571	---	618	2,189	56	1	1,258	834	15	274	1,123	4	129	2	135	---
1933	1,400	---	874	2,274	35	1	1,298	853	18	305	1,176	7	113	3	122	---
1934	1,224	7/ 9	940	2,173	15	1	1,546	1,059	55	324	1,438	3	103	3	108	---
1935	1,184	167	611	1,961	4	1	1,421	992	100	220	1,311	2	104	4	110	---
1936	1,247	128	535	1,910	3	1	1,333	919	108	208	1,235	1	94	2	98	---
1937	1,626	194	574	2,394	7	1	1,734	1,163	174	274	1,610	8	113	3	124	---
1938	1,678	78	652	2,407	5	2	1,660	1,051	143	318	1,512	3	141	3	148	---
1939	1,390	29	741	2,160	13	2	1,409	905	99	322	1,325	1	81	2	84	---
1940	1,274	12	736	2,022	14	3	1,368	823	116	351	1,291	3	71	3	77	---
1941	1,392	24	637	2,052	13	3	1,551	889	150	419	1,458	3	86	4	93	---
1942	1,386	8	485	1,879	20	2	1,398	694	167	437	1,297	3	93	5	101	1
1943	1,313	12	458	1,783	49	2	1,312	572	252	392	1,216	1	89	6	96	1
1944	1,132	10	420	1,563	5	2	1,135	490	215	351	1,056	1	74	5	79	1
1945	1,273	33	420	1,726	10	2	1,235	487	254	378	1,119	2	110	4	116	1
1946	966	0	479	1,444	6	2	1,169	502	223	350	1,075	1	90	4	94	2
1947	1,117	1	268	1,386	12	2	1,108	300	323	403	1,025	1	77	4	83	2
1948	1,464	3	264	1,731	33	1	1,371	321	453	495	1,269	1	99	3	102	2
1949	1,784	0	326	2,109	117	5/	1,584	532	431	475	1,438	5/	136	10	146	2
1950	1,606	0	408	2,014	140	5/	1,602	549	418	457	1,424	1	148	30	178	3
1951	1,417	0	272	1,689	61	0	1,148	335	334	373	1,043	5/	98	7	105	2
1952	1,717	5/	479	2,196	105	0	1,346	388	354	477	1,218	5/	123	5	128	3
1953	1,869	5/	745	2,614	76	0	1,280	376	275	497	1,148	5/	128	4	132	4
1954	2,000	0	1,258	2,258	586	0	1,852	640	397	688	1,725	5/	123	4	127	4
1955	1,810	0	814	2,624	603	0	1,451	439	278	624	1,341	0	103	7	110	7
1956 8/	1,826	0	570	2,396	619	0	1,362	323	281	656	1,260	0	100	7	107	4
1957			416													

1/ Totals computed from unrounded data. 2/ 1912-25, general imports; beginning 1926, imports for consumption. 3/ Includes some exports under voluntary relief programs in 1947-49. 4/ This item frequently is included with production and exports of cottonseed oil. 5/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 6/ Obtained by subtracting from the shortening production in 1929 the estimated consumption of other oils used in manufacture. 7/ July-December only; not reported first 6 months. 8/ Preliminary.

Table 12.--Cottonseed: Acreage, yield and production, by States, crop years 1954-56

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre harvested			Production		
	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Texas	7,730	6,900	6,200	426	489	483	1,647	1,687	1,497
Mississippi	1,960	1,700	1,595	668	966	823	654	821	656
Arkansas	1,700	1,460	1,365	665	928	851	565	678	581
California	883	745	749	1,402	1,330	1,541	619	495	577
Alabama	1,170	1,050	972	508	786	617	297	413	300
Arizona	420	355	358	1,784	1,687	1,888	375	299	338
Georgia	1,025	895	830	498	640	566	255	286	235
Tennessee	648	570	543	687	976	777	223	250	211
South Carolina	830	730	682	517	658	613	215	240	209
Louisiana	688	615	562	686	757	847	236	238	238
Oklahoma	930	790	715	262	476	302	122	188	108
Missouri	450	390	366	876	892	1,033	197	174	189
North Carolina	545	480	440	568	606	668	155	146	147
New Mexico	204	185	181	1,242	1,155	1,326	127	107	120
Other States	68	63	57	641	664	596	22	21	17
United States	19,251	16,928	15,615	593	714	695	5,709	6,043	5,423

Table 13.--Cottonseed: Price received by farmers and value of production and sales, by States, crop years 1954-56

State	Season average price received by farmers, per ton			Value of production			Value of sales		
	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Texas	62.10	45.90	57.40	102.3	77.4	85.9	94.4	70.7	78.1
Mississippi	62.10	45.30	51.60	40.6	37.2	33.8	36.0	34.0	31.2
Arkansas	60.00	43.10	50.30	33.9	29.2	29.2	29.7	26.9	26.7
California	59.20	46.10	62.10	36.6	22.8	35.8	35.2	21.4	34.2
Alabama	57.40	44.80	45.50	17.0	18.5	13.6	15.5	17.0	12.7
Arizona	59.00	44.30	58.20	22.1	13.2	19.7	21.2	12.8	18.9
Georgia	57.20	45.10	45.20	14.6	12.9	10.6	13.4	11.7	9.9
Tennessee	58.70	42.10	46.90	13.1	10.5	9.9	12.0	9.9	9.1
South Carolina	61.20	41.30	43.60	13.2	9.9	9.1	11.6	8.9	8.5
Louisiana	59.30	42.90	51.30	14.0	10.2	12.2	13.0	9.7	11.5
Oklahoma	58.00	44.40	55.80	7.1	8.3	6.0	6.1	7.3	5.3
Missouri	55.40	40.70	46.00	10.9	7.1	8.7	10.0	6.5	8.1
North Carolina	61.70	39.10	42.90	9.6	5.7	6.3	8.3	4.9	5.6
New Mexico	62.60	49.70	66.80	7.9	5.3	8.0	7.4	5.0	7.7
Other States 1/	56.80	40.90	44.60	1.2	.8	.7	1.1	.8	.7
United States	60.30	44.60	53.50	344.2	269.3	289.8	315.2	247.6	268.2

1/ Simple average.

Table 14.- Cottonseed: Crushings and yields of oil and meal per ton crushed, and price, by months, crop years 1950-56

Year beginning August	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Year
	Crushings												
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1950	232	408	625	568	437	453	323	229	164	117	96	72	3,723
1951	199	543	838	776	653	695	545	433	306	218	153	118	5,476
1952	148	523	788	725	670	663	554	484	377	266	208	155	5,563
1953	182	511	781	768	726	721	633	607	480	361	275	211	6,256
1954	251	532	684	659	609	598	514	438	318	285	197	165	5,249
1955	212	494	708	781	672	692	618	497	387	258	151	119	5,588
1956	182	526	722	677	570	613	492	400	278	224	147	120	4,949
	Yield of oil per ton crushed												
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1950	319	301	315	324	321	323	325	340	336	324	356	335	321
1951	301	307	310	314	316	318	323	333	350	331	346	347	320
1952	302	300	320	323	322	323	329	345	354	358	359	357	328
1953	316	309	324	328	324	330	333	336	345	349	351	373	332
1954	332	311	321	327	324	328	331	345	348	358	341	345	331
1955	332	323	334	336	337	334	342	343	352	354	360	367	339
1956	320	314	335	339	338	339	347	349	358	363	366	356	340
	Yield of meal per ton crushed												
1950	918	894	890	893	895	884	909	927	907	825	920	918	896
1951	925	924	925	933	931	930	929	929	957	929	915	951	930
1952	946	954	970	970	955	947	953	966	965	972	960	974	961
1953	951	947	955	947	952	946	950	935	944	909	937	998	946
1954	971	979	966	972	966	981	991	1,000	969	981	968	947	976
1955	974	944	928	949	943	928	931	926	926	956	985	1,051	941
1956	939	946	960	969	962	957	972	963	975	1,000	988	978	964
	Average price per ton received by farmers, United States, 1/ 2/												
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1950	70.90	78.80	81.50	98.40	102.00	101.00	100.00	103.00	103.00	101.00	95.60	78.00	3/86.60
1951	69.10	66.10	69.90	72.70	71.50	70.10	67.10	61.50	60.80	60.80	61.90	71.00	3/69.30
1952	69.80	69.60	70.70	69.70	68.50	65.30	64.50	63.60	63.10	61.80	61.20	59.00	3/69.60
1953	56.70	51.50	52.40	53.30	53.00	52.00	51.40	50.50	50.80	51.40	51.40	54.00	3/52.70
1954	61.30	61.60	60.20	59.40	59.60	56.80	55.20	53.40	53.40	53.10	52.00	54.00	3/60.30
1955	50.10	43.70	43.50	44.30	45.00	45.50	46.20	46.80	46.90	47.30	47.40	49.00	3/44.60
1956	51.00	47.70	54.10	59.20	59.90	60.40	58.60	60.60	---	---	---	---	3/53.50
1957	55.70												

1/ Monthly prices by States weighted by sales to obtain a weighted average for the United States; season average prices by States weighted by sales during the crop marketing season to obtain the United States average.

2/ Compiled from Agricultural Prices.

3/ Includes an allowance for unredeemed loans.

Table 15.- Cottonseed: Yield, wholesale price per pound, and value of oil, meal, linters, and hulls per ton of seed processed and season average price per ton, 1922 to 1956

Year beginning August	Per ton of seed processed													Value as a percentage of total value				Cottonseed, season average price
	Oil			Meal			Linters			Hulls			Total value of products	Oil	Meal 2/	Linters	Hulls 2/	
	Yield	Price 1/	Value	Yield	Price 1/	Value	Yield	Price 1/	Value	Yield	Price 1/	Value						
	Pounds	Cents	Dollars	Pounds	Cents	Dollars	Pounds	Cents	Dollars	Pounds	Cents	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Dollars
1922	309	9.02	27.87	918	2.10	19.28	90	5.91	5.32	582	0.47	2.74	55.21	50	35	10	5	30.42
1923	296	9.20	27.23	918	2.13	19.55	97	6.88	6.67	569	.65	3.70	57.15	48	34	12	6	41.23
1924	305	9.54	29.10	923	1.95	18.00	93	4.95	4.60	578	.48	2.77	54.47	53	33	9	5	33.25
1925	291	10.05	29.25	934	1.68	15.69	96	4.35	4.18	557	.44	2.45	51.57	57	30	8	5	31.59
1926	299	7.77	23.23	901	1.54	13.88	88	3.00	2.64	568	.34	2.00	41.75	56	33	6	5	22.04
1927	317	8.75	27.74	900	2.28	20.52	105	5.09	5.34	567	.34	1.94	55.53	50	37	10	3	34.83
1928	317	8.44	26.75	902	2.07	18.67	122	4.50	5.49	541	.37	2.00	52.91	51	35	10	4	34.17
1929	313	7.29	22.82	890	1.84	16.38	119	3.37	4.01	552	.46	2.54	45.75	50	36	9	5	30.92
1930	306	6.41	19.61	918	1.33	12.21	101	1.89	1.91	553	.46	2.54	36.27	54	34	5	7	22.04
1931	318	3.19	10.14	901	.69	6.22	97	1.30	1.26	567	.35	1.98	19.60	52	32	6	10	8.97
1932	313	3.51	10.99	906	.79	7.16	95	1.30	1.24	568	.20	1.14	20.53	53	35	6	6	10.33
1933	313	4.07	12.74	909	1.09	9.91	114	3.35	3.82	531	.21	1.12	27.59	46	36	14	4	12.88
1934	312	8.48	26.46	910	1.62	14.74	136	4.32	5.88	514	.61	3.14	50.22	53	29	12	6	33.00
1935	305	8.63	26.32	911	1.12	10.20	138	3.85	5.31	518	.50	2.59	44.42	59	23	12	6	30.54
1936	303	9.15	27.72	903	1.72	15.53	151	4.23	6.39	509	.57	2.90	52.54	53	30	12	5	33.36
1937	310	6.60	20.46	895	1.12	10.02	139	2.08	2.89	514	.36	1.85	35.22	58	29	8	5	19.51
1938	315	5.96	18.77	905	1.11	10.05	149	1.78	2.65	519	.42	2.18	33.65	56	30	8	6	21.79
1939	319	5.64	17.99	907	1.38	12.52	155	2.85	4.42	508	.56	2.84	37.77	48	33	12	7	21.17
1940	324	6.54	21.19	888	1.33	11.81	165	3.63	5.99	504	.55	2.77	41.76	51	28	14	7	21.73
1941	312	12.27	38.28	874	1.83	15.99	179	4.50	8.06	495	.50	2.48	64.81	59	25	12	4	47.65
1942	311	12.75	39.65	887	1.89	16.76	183	4.41	8.07	482	.51	2.46	66.94	59	25	12	4	45.61
1943	313	12.75	39.91	928	2.43	22.55	178	4.35	7.74	469	.60	2.81	73.01	55	31	10	4	52.10
1944	311	12.75	39.65	919	2.42	22.24	176	4.40	7.74	463	.65	3.01	72.64	54	31	11	4	52.70
1945	312	12.75	39.78	879	2.75	24.17	182	4.58	8.34	480	.66	3.17	75.46	53	32	11	4	51.10
1946	315	24.78	78.06	882	3.73	32.90	191	9.46	18.07	471	.80	3.77	132.80	59	25	13	3	72.00
1947	313	26.25	82.16	930	4.34	40.36	186	6.70	12.46	452	.78	3.53	138.51	59	29	9	3	85.90
1948	320	15.42	49.34	897	3.16	28.35	183	3.94	7.21	463	.33	1.53	86.43	57	33	8	2	3/67.20
1949	323	12.52	40.44	895	3.16	28.28	176	5.61	9.87	469	.35	1.64	80.23	51	35	12	2	3/43.40
1950	321	20.39	65.45	896	3.88	34.76	185	16.21	29.99	461	.90	4.15	134.35	49	26	22	3	3/86.60
1951	320	12.98	41.54	930	4.19	38.97	185	8.68	16.06	451	.87	3.92	100.49	41	39	16	4	3/69.30
1952	328	14.25	46.74	961	3.88	37.29	184	5.99	11.02	431	.86	3.71	98.76	47	38	11	4	3/69.60
1953	332	13.57	45.05	946	3.24	30.65	184	4.58	8.43	444	.58	2.58	86.71	52	35	10	3	3/52.70
1954	331	13.39	44.32	976	3.33	32.50	188	3.94	7.41	434	.71	3.08	87.31	51	37	8	4	3/60.30
1955	339	13.02	44.14	942	2.74	25.81	177	3.56	6.30	447	.28	1.25	77.50	57	33	8	2	3/44.60
1956 4/	340	13.40	45.56	964	2.78	26.80	180	5.09	9.16	433	5/ .35	1.52	83.04	55	32	11	2	3/53.50
1957																		

1/ Simple average price per pound for the 12 months of the marketing year beginning August using the following quotations: Cottonseed oil, crude, f.o.b. southeastern mills; cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, bagged, carlots, Memphis; cottonseed hulls, carload lots, Atlanta; linters, weighted average price for all grades and market points, f.o.b. mills.

2/ The percentages for meal and hulls have a slight upward bias, reflecting bagging costs for the meal and transportation and handling costs from the mill to Memphis and Atlanta respectively. The extent of the bias depends on the relative importance of these cost items in the total price.

3/ Includes an allowance for unredeemed loans.

4/ Preliminary. 5/ Estimated.

Table 16.- Cottonseed oil: Supply, disposition and price, by months, crop years 1950-56 1/

Year beginning August	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Year
	Production												
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1950	74	123	197	184	140	146	105	78	55	38	34	24	1,197
1951	60	167	260	244	206	221	176	144	107	72	53	41	1,751
1952	45	157	252	234	216	212	182	167	133	95	75	55	1,823
1953	57	158	252	250	232	238	211	204	165	126	97	79	2,068
1954	83	165	220	216	197	196	170	151	111	102	67	57	1,735
1955	70	159	237	263	227	231	211	171	136	91	54	43	1,894
1956 2/	58	165	242	230	193	208	170	139	100	81	54	43	1,682
	Stocks, first of month												
1950	215	141	137	197	254	272	286	293	287	280	257	216	
1951	167	127	193	308	410	479	536	567	587	574	530	460	
1952	402	356	393	507	634	745	825	895	962	997	1,001	992	
1953	971	956	1,016	1,100	1,160	1,259	1,336	1,362	1,346	1,277	1,153	1,048	
1954	996	924	896	923	857	814	802	691	694	669	623	507	
1955	398	346	361	439	528	570	609	597	552	540	459	366	
1956 2/	284	232	254	345	401	416	437	457	427	395	353	275	
	Exports 3/												
1950	3	7	12	12	4	3	6	4	3	3	1	2	61
1951	3	3	9	9	14	11	14	17	14	9	9	8	120
1952	6	2	4	5	6	7	6	5	5	5	2	1	55
1953	3	1	18	13	9	7	21	79	44	59	54	44	351
1954	22	28	25	122	81	58	140	14	16	23	66	81	677
1955	25	50	22	38	69	56	56	98	43	52	72	53	634
1956 2/	22	31	13	49	74	51	36	61	29	4	26	22	419
	Domestic disappearance												
1950	146	120	125	115	117	128	93	79	58	59	73	71	1,184
1951	97	98	136	132	123	153	131	106	106	107	113	91	1,396
1952	84	119	134	101	99	125	105	96	93	86	82	75	1,200
1953	69	96	150	177	124	153	164	141	191	192	147	87	1,692
1954	133	165	168	160	152	150	141	134	121	124	118	85	1,650
1955	97	95	136	136	116	136	168	119	105	121	75	73	1,375
1956 2/	87	113	137	125	103	135	115	108	103	120	105	94	1,345
	Price per pound, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., S.E. mills												
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1950	17.2	17.9	18.5	20.6	21.4	23.9	24.5	23.5	23.5	22.2	16.9	14.6	20.4
1951	15.4	14.7	14.4	13.8	13.2	12.5	12.2	12.0	10.5	11.9	12.6	12.6	13.0
1952	13.2	13.8	13.9	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.9	15.3	14.8	15.0	14.0	14.2
1953	13.2	13.2	13.5	13.8	13.0	12.3	12.6	13.2	14.3	14.3	14.7	14.6	13.6
1954	14.3	13.5	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.0	13.4	14.0	14.3	13.5	13.4
1955	12.4	11.4	11.3	11.1	11.4	12.2	13.3	14.7	15.4	15.6	14.4	13.0	13.0
1956	12.3	12.0	13.3	14.0	13.9	14.5	14.1	13.4	13.2	12.9	13.3	13.8	13.4

1/ Totals computed from unrounded data. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Beginning November 1954 includes exports from CCC holdings that are not reported by Census.

Table 17.- Peanuts: Allotments, acreage, yield, marketing quotas and production, farmers' stock basis

Crop of	Acreage				Yield per acre		Announced marketing quota	Production	Production less announced marketing quota	Excess acreage peanuts sold for oil 3/
	Allotment		Picked and threshed							
	Actual 1/	Legal minimum 2/	Total	Percentage of allotment	Used in determining allotments	Actual				
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average 1938-41	1,448	4/	1,888	5/ 131	4/	759	6/	1,436	---	7/
1942	1,610	1,610	3,355	8/ 208	4/	654	1,256	2,193	937	409
1943	9/	4/	3,528	---	---	617	---	2,176	---	---
1944	---	4/	3,068	---	---	678	---	2,081	---	---
1945	---	4/	3,160	---	---	646	---	2,042	---	---
1946	---	4/	3,141	---	---	649	---	2,038	---	---
1947	---	4/	3,377	---	---	646	---	2,182	---	---
1948	9/	4/	3,296	---	---	709	---	2,336	---	---
1949	10/2,629	1,610	2,308	88	651	808	10/1,700	1,865	165	---
1950	2,200	2,100	2,262	103	665	900	1,286	2,035	751	68
1951	1,889	1,610	1,982	105	734	837	1,300	1,659	376	194
1952	1,706	1,610	1,443	85	777	940	1,300	1,356	66	---
1953	1,679	1,610	1,515	90	790	1,039	1,326	1,574	262	---
1954	11/1,610	1,610	1,387	86	837	727	11/1,348	1,008	-80	---
1955	1,731	1,610	1,669	96	920	925	1,592	1,542	-50	---
1956	1,650	1,610	1,385	84	894	1,157	1,500	1,603	103	---
1957 12/	1,611	1,610	1,536	95	901	1,038	1,451	1,594	143	

1/ Includes additional acreage for types of peanuts in short supply and/or required by legislation passed subsequent to establishment of the allotment.

2/ The 1941 allotment was declared the legal minimum except in 1950 when it was set at 2.1 million. The 1950 allotment was increased to 2.2 million in order to conform with subsequent legislation.

3/ In 1941, 1942, 1950 and 1951, producers could harvest without penalty peanuts from acreage in excess of their allotments if these peanuts were sold for crushing. Allowance has been made for substitution between quota and excess acreage peanuts.

4/ Not applicable.

5/ No penalties were imposed on peanuts from acreage in excess of allotments.

6/ Defined as peanuts grown on allotted acres.

7/ 157 million pounds in 1941.

8/ The Department of Agriculture requested farmers to expand their acreage in order to provide peanuts for crushing.

9/ The 1943 quota and allotment were terminated because of the war and not reimposed until the 1948 crop. However, they were also terminated for the 1948 crop because of the need for oil.

10/ The law specified that the marketing quota for 1949 be equal to the 1943-47 average production adjusted for trend and prospective demand conditions.

11/ Except for the minimum acreage required by law, the 1954 allotment would have been 1,546 thousand acres, based upon a marketing quota of 1,294 million pounds. The marketing quota was raised in order to obtain the minimum acreage allotment.

12/ Preliminary.

Table 18.- Peanuts: Acreage, yield and production, by States, crop year average 1951-55 and 1956-57 1/

State	Acreage picked and threshed			Yield per acre			Production		
	1951-55	1956	1957	1951-55	1956	1957	1951-55	1956	1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
North Carolina	193	198	177	1,400	1,750	1,550	270.3	346.5	274
Virginia	119	118	105	1,769	2,080	1,950	210.2	245.4	205
Total (Va. N.C. area)	315	319	285	1,335	1,864	1,690	482.3	594.5	482
Georgia	524	522	527	850	1,090	1,025	451.5	569.0	540
Alabama	229	214	212	822	1,010	900	187.0	216.1	191
Florida	58	56	55	925	1,075	1,100	53.7	60.2	60
South Carolina	11	12	11	764	1,050	900	8.3	12.6	10
Total (S.E. area)	829	810	811	842	1,062	991	702.8	860.3	804
Texas	306	175	315	469	500	675	146.5	87.5	213
Oklahoma	137	70	115	655	725	760	89.2	50.8	87
New Mexico	6	6	6	1,102	1,200	1,200	6.1	7.2	7
Total (S.W. area)	455	256	440	529	576	702	244.0	147.4	309
United States	1,599	1,385	1,536	894	1,157	1,038	1429.1	1602.3	1,594

1/ Totals include small quantities for States which are not shown.

Data for 1955 and 1956 are preliminary.

Table 19.- Peanuts: Average price per pound received by farmers, United States and by areas, by months, 1950 to 1956

Year	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	National Average												
1950	10.9	10.7	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9
1951	11.0	10.4	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.9	10.4
1952	11.1	11.1	10.8	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	10.9
1953	11.0	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.1
1954	11.4	11.6	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.2
1955	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.6
1956	11.5	11.6	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.2	10.9	10.9	10.7	1/11.1
	Virginia-North Carolina area												
1950	11.8	11.8	12.6	13.0	12.6	12.5	12.1	12.1	12.3	11.3	11.5	11.5	12.7
1951	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
1952	12.5	12.0	11.0	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.3
1953	11.6	11.6	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
1954	12.0	12.0	13.5	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.4	13.5
1955	13.2	12.8	12.5	14.0	14.2	13.9	13.4	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.0	12.5
1956	13.0	13.1	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.5	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.0	11.0	11.0	1/11.8
	South East area												
1950	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.4
1951	10.8	9.8	9.1	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.6	10.2	9.6
1952	10.1	10.4	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.4
1953	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	11.1	10.6
1954	10.9	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0	11.1
1955	11.1	11.4	11.4	11.0	11.1	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.3
1956	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.4	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.5	1/10.7
	South West area												
1950	10.5	10.1	10.4	10.3	---	---	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.3
1951	10.1	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	10.5	9.3
1952	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.4
1953	11.1	10.8	10.9	11.1	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.3	11.0
1954	11.4	11.4	11.7	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.8	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	12.1	11.7
1955	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.4
1956	10.8	11.4	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	1/11.0

1/ Preliminary.

Table 20.- Peanuts: Price received by farmers and value by States 1954-56

State	Season average price received by farmers			Value of production			Value of peanuts for household use			Value of sales		
	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
North Carolina	13.4	12.9	11.8	33.6	26.3	36.2	.3	.3	.3	31.9	24.6	34.7
Virginia	13.5	13.2	12.0	23.3	23.9	28.8	.1	.1	.1	22.2	22.8	27.9
Va-N. C. Area	13.5	13.1	11.9	57.1	50.7	65.4	.4	.4	.3	54.3	47.8	63.0
Georgia	11.2	11.4	10.8	29.8	59.8	61.4	.4	.4	.4	28.2	58.3	60.0
Alabama	10.9	10,8	10.3	12.0	23.1	23.1	.3	.3	.2	11.4	22.5	22.6
Florida	10.6	11.1	10.7	4.7	6.8	6.4	.1	.1	.1	4.4	6.5	6.2
South Carolina	12.1	11.8	11.2	.7	1.1	1.3	1/	1/	1/	.6	1.0	1.2
S. E. Area	11.1	11.2	10.7	47.5	91.3	92.8	1.0	1.0	.9	44.7	88.6	90.2
Texas	11.7	11.6	11.0	12.5	27.8	9.6	.2	.2	.2	12.1	27.3	9.4
Oklahoma	11.6	11.2	11.2	4.8	14.4	6.0	.1	.1	.1	4.6	14.2	5.9
New Mexico	12.0	12.1	13.7	.8	.7	.8	1/	1/	1/	.7	.7	.8
S. W. Area	11.7	11.5	11.2	18.1	43.1	16.7	.4	.4	.3	17.6	42.4	16.2
United States 2/	12.2	11.7	11.2	122.8	185.1	174.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	116.5	178.8	169.5

1/ Less than $50,000.

2/ State prices weighted by quantity sold, State prices weighted by production results in the same U. S. average price.

Table 21.- Peanuts: Domestic disappearance for food uses (farmers stock basis, except where otherwise indicated), average 1937-41 and 1942-1956

Year beginning Sept. 1	Shelled	Cleaned roasting stock	Farm use	Total use for food		Per capita use		
				Total	Kernel basis	Shelled only	Total	Kernel basis
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Average 1937-41	770	73	63	907	609	5.9	6.9	4.6
1942	1,159	62	96	1,317	904	8.9	10.1	7.0
1943	1,145	82	88	1,315	884	8.9	10.2	6.9
1944	1,225	108	95	1,428	991	9.5	11.1	7.7
1945	1,089	84	84	1,257	882	8.1	9.3	6.6
1946	876	67	91	1,034	712	6.2	7.3	5.1
1947	801	70	82	953	667	5.6	6.6	4.6
1948	777	71	72	920	644	5.3	6.3	4.4
1949	777	67	75	919	653	5.2	6.2	4.4
1950	837	69	78	984	693	5.6	6.5	4.6
1951	872	81	57	1,009	703	5.7	6.6	4.6
1952	888	79	47	1,013	697	5.7	6.5	4.5
1953	915	81	41	1,037	714	5.8	6.6	4.5
1954	877	72	39	987	663	5.5	6.1	4.1
1955	874	64	31	968	688	5.3	5.9	4.2
1956 1/	1,015	69	30	1,114	791	6.0	6.6	4.7

1/ Partly estimated.

Table 22.- Shelled peanuts (all grades): Supply and disposition, average 1938-41 and 1942-1956

Year beginning Sept.	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Exports 1/	Domestic disappearance			
					Total	Crushings	Edible use	
							Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1938-41	554	4	63	2	558	32	527	4.0
1942	888	3	53	3	839	44	796	6.1
1943	863	---	100	22	825	54	770	6.0
1944	1,018	59	118	19	1,066	217	850	6.6
1945	1,055	---	109	41	966	202	764	5.7
1946	903	2/	158	160	789	186	602	4.3
1947	1,000	2/	112	330	694	134	560	3.9
1948	1,267	2/	88	526	770	226	544	3.7
1949	1,062	2/	58	90	967	415	552	3.7
1950	1,107	2/	63	50	1,004	415	589	3.9
1951	724	---	117	1	752	144	607	4.0
1952	752	---	88	1	747	136	611	3.9
1953	1,006	2/	92	155	840	210	630	4.0
1954	536	121	103	5	652	63	589	3.7
1955	842	3	105	8	810	189	621	3.8
1956 3/	985	2	4/132	60	861	192	669	3.9
1957 4/			198					

1/ Includes shipments. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ Partly estimated. 4/ Estimated.

Table 23.- Shelled peanuts (edible grades): Reported and unreported use, 1944-1956

Year beginning September	Reported use: Candy	Reported use: Salted	Reported use: Peanut butter	Reported use: Other	Reported use: Total	Unreported	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1944	173	247	300	18	738	112	850
1945	159	172	333	15	679	85	764
1946	146	151	259	12	568	34	602
1947	120	117	251	5	493	67	560
1948	107	120	250	7	484	60	544
1949	126	118	256	9	510	42	552
1950	118	133	273	6	531	58	589
1951	119	140	274	6	539	68	607
1952	120	148	289	7	564	47	611
1953	118	150	299	7	573	57	630
1954	111	142	301	9	563	26	589
1955	121	151	328	10	610	11	621
1956 [1]	137	162	318	11	647	22	669

[1] Partly estimated.

Table 24.- Cleaned peanuts (roasting stock): Supply and disposition, average 1938-41 and 1942-1956

Year beginning September	Production	Imports	Stocks September 1	Exports [1]	Domestic disappearance: Total	Domestic disappearance: Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1938-41	68	[2]	10	[2]	69	0.5
1942	63	[2]	6	[2]	59	.5
1943	83	2	11	3	78	.6
1944	102	---	15	2	103	.8
1945	92	[2]	13	5	80	.6
1946	71	[2]	20	19	64	.5
1947	80	[2]	8	10	67	.5
1948	77	[2]	10	10	68	.5
1949	71	[2]	9	4	64	.4
1950	77	[2]	11	2	66	.4
1951	72	---	20	2	77	.5
1952	77	---	13	1	75	.5
1953	77	[2]	13	[2]	77	.5
1954	66	[2]	13	[2]	69	.4
1955	64	1	10	[2]	61	.4
1956 [3]	72	----	14	[2]	66	.4
1957			[4] 19			

[1] Includes shipments. [2] Less than 500,000 pounds. [3] Partly estimated.
[4] Estimated.

Table 25.- Peanuts: Acreage, yield, supply, disposition, and price, 1909 to date

Year beginning 1/	Acreage		Supply							Disposition, kernel basis								Production			Price received by farmers per pound of farmers' stock
			Production picked and threshed								Seed				Crushings			Oil			
	Grown alone for all purposes	Picked and threshed	Per acre	Farmers' stock basis	Conversion factor 2/	Kernel basis	Imports 3/	Beginning stocks 4/	Total, kernel basis	Exports and shipments	Total	Per acre planted alone	Residual 5/	Food uses	Farmers' stock 6/	Shelled 6/	Total	Quantity	Yield per 100 pounds crushed	Meal	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	1,000 tons	Ct.
1909	---	537	660	355	7/	237	21	---	258	4	26	---	7	221	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.1
1910	---	464	827	384	7/	256	12	---	268	5	26	---	7	230	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.0
1911	---	472	775	366	7/	244	11	---	255	5	27	---	8	215	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.2
1912	---	480	753	362	7/	241	18	---	259	6	28	---	7	218	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.4
1913	---	465	824	383	7/	255	39	---	294	7	31	---	6	250	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.5
1914	---	526	801	421	7/	281	18	---	299	5	35	---	7	252	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.2
1915	---	617	779	481	7/	321	24	---	345	9	44	---	8	284	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.1
1916	---	878	758	666	7/	444	42	---	486	19	53	---	10	286	(118)	---	(118)	40	34.2	39	4.8
1917	---	1,314	752	989	7/	659	67	---	726	12	55	--	10	434	(215)	---	(215)	73	34.2	71	7.0
1918	---	1,326	713	946	7/	631	28	---	659	13	47	---	11	294	(294)	---	(294)	101	34.2	96	6.5
1919	---	957	719	688	7/	459	125	---	584	11	50	---	11	484	7	17	23	8	35.8	8	9.3
1920	---	995	699	696	7/	464	39	5	508	12	50	---	46	321	50	24	75	28	37.9	23	4.7
1921	---	980	692	678	7/	452	10	4	466	12	44	---	38	293	56	21	77	30	39.7	23	3.8
1922	---	821	637	523	7/	349	35	2	386	6	43	---	13	303	9	12	21	7	34.2	7	5.4
1923	---	797	713	568	7/	379	49	8/	428	3	54	---	-8	365	1	11	12	4	35.3	4	6.4
1924	1,394	1,084	658	713	7/	475	70	2	547	3	51	39	25	403	7	39	46	15	33.2	15	5.8
1925	1,279	996	725	722	7/	481	38	19	538	4	47	40	5	418	5	28	33	12	35.7	11	4.3
1926	1,154	860	770	662	7/	441	41	31	513	4	57	41	14	398	1	22	23	8	34.2	8	5.0
1927	1,489	1,086	777	844	7/	563	42	17	622	5	61	38	-8	473	13	28	41	14	34.6	13	5.2
1928	1,636	1,213	695	844	7/	563	35	50	648	5	63	37	14	455	5	33	37	13	34.7	12	4.9
1929	1,627	1,262	712	898	7/	599	10	74	683	3	57	39	-4	499	19	61	81	27	33.6	27	3.7
1930	1,433	1,073	650	697	7/	465	4	47	516	2	69	40	6	392	8	38	46	16	33.5	15	3.5
1931	1,773	1,440	733	1,056	7/	704	1	1	706	5	78	39	29	553	6	29	34	12	33.7	11	1.6
1932	2,042	1,501	627	941	7/	627	8/	7	634	3	68	38	-2	518	6	38	44	15	33.2	15	1.5
1933	1,717	1,217	673	820	7/	547	8/	3	550	1	77	40	-17	455	2	28	30	10	32.6	10	2.8
1934	2,015	1,514	670	1,014	7/	676	8/	4	680	8/	80	38	12	424	106	54	160	56	34.8	44	3.3
1935	1,972	1,497	770	1,153	7/	769	8/	4	773	8/	86	41	29	514	104	39	143	64	45.1	46	3.1
1936	2,127	1,660	759	1,260	7/	840	2	1	843	8/	80	40	4	590	110	56	166	78	46.8	57	3.7
1937	1,967	1,538	802	1,233	7/	822	3	3	828	1	88	41	18	566	114	38	152	67	44.1	48	3.3
1938	2,236	1,692	762	1,289	65.75	848	6	97	951	1	95	39	33	567	171	26	197	85	43.1	65	3.3
1939	2,563	1,908	636	1,213	68.12	826	6	58	890	1	99	37	9	578	49	32	81	32	40.0	30	3.4
1940	2,599	2,052	861	1,767	67.71	1,196	3	122	1,321	1	102	38	24	657	378	30	407	174	42.7	134	3.3
1941	2,451	1,900	776	1,475	67.76	1,000	1	130	1,131	6	180	42	14	677	149	27	176	77	43.4	57	4.7
1942	4,329	3,355	654	2,193	68.69	1,506	3	78	1,587	3	198	42	27	903	268	40	308	131	42.4	100	6.1
1943	4,775	3,528	617	2,176	67.22	1,463	1	148	1,612	24	160	41	58	884	274	47	321	135	42.1	108	7.1
1944	3,851	3,068	678	2,081	69.41	1,444	59	165	1,668	20	165	42	26	991	83	217	299	120	39.9	100	8.0
1945	3,853	3,160	646	2,042	70.18	1,433	8/	167	1,600	44	159	43	53	882	63	202	265	107	40.2	88	8.3
1946	3,883	3,141	649	2,038	68.72	1,401	8/	197	1,598	173	164	41	44	712	181	186	367	149	40.6	123	9.1
1947	4,094	3,377	646	2,182	69.91	1,525	8/	138	1,663	338	156	40	46	667	200	134	334	139	41.6	121	10.1
1948	3,824	3,296	709	2,336	69.99	1,635	8/	122	1,757	533	116	41	42	644	112	226	338	144	42.5	116	10.5
1949	2,762	2,308	808	1,865	71.06	1,325	8/	84	1,409	93	119	42	42	639	20	415	435	184	42.4	139	10.4
1950	2,633	2,262	900	2,037	70.40	1,433	8/	84	1,517	51	113	45	30	677	37	415	452	189	42.0	151	10.9
1951	2,510	1,982	832	1,676	69.65	1,155	---	178	1,333	3	81	44	26	697	145	144	289	125	43.3	96	10.4
1952	1,838	1,443	940	1,372	68.83	933	---	231	1,164	2	73	45	21	701	198	136	136	53	26.7	42	10.9
1953	1,796	1,515	1,039	1,574	68.84	1,084	---	235	1,319	156	76	56	14	719	305	210	515	84	27.5	64	11.1
1954	1,824	1,387	727	1,008	67.18	677	122	149	948	6	83	57	-1	669	93	63	156	22	23.5	21	12.2
1955	1,890	1,669	928	1,548	71.05	1,100	4	134	1,258	6	78	63	18	700	266	189	455	76	29.1	56	11.7
1956 9/	1,840	1,385	1,157	1,602		1,113	3	257	1,373	3	77	57		793							
1957 9/	1,832		1,038	1,594								56									

1/ Year beginning August in the southwestern section, September in the southeastern section, and November in the Virginia-Carolina section. 2/ Percentage yield of kernels (both edible and oil stock) from shelling of farmers' stock peanuts. 3/ Before July 1911, imports of shelled and unshelled peanuts were not reported separately. The percentage of total peanut imports consisting of shelled peanuts was computed each month from September 1911 to August 1912. This percentage was applied to total imports in corresponding months from September 1909 to August 1911 to estimate how much of the total consisted of shelled peanuts. 1909-1921, general imports; 1922-date, imports for consumption. 4/ Includes stocks at crushing mills on October 1, 1919-37, at cold storage warehouses in the North and Middle West on July 1, September 1, or October 1, 1925-30, and in all commercial positions on September 1, 1938 to date. 5/ Includes use for feed, losses on farms, shrinkage at mills, change in stocks in unreported positions, adjustments for new-crop peanuts included in beginning stocks, and statistical discrepancies. 6/ 1916-18, estimated from production of peanut oil; 1919-37, reported by Bureau of the Census, year beginning October 1; 1938 to date, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service, year beginning September 1. 7/ Yield in years prior to 1938 estimated at 66.67 percent. 8/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 9/ Preliminary.

Table 26.- Peanut oil: Supply, disposition, and utilization, and oil equivalent of exports of peanuts for crushing abroad, 1912 to 1956 1/

	Supply					Disposition		Utilization								Peanuts, oil equivalent of exports for crushing abroad 4/
Year	Production from-		Imports	Stocks, Jan. 1	Total	Exports and shipments 3/	Domestic disappearance	Food uses				Nonfood uses				
	Domestic materials	Imported materials 2/						Shortening	Margarine	Other	Total	Soap	Foots and loss	Other	Total	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1912	5/	---	8	---	8	---	8	2	2	4	8	5/	5/	---	5/	---
1913	---	---	11	---	11	---	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1914	1	---	7	---	8	---	8	2	3	3	8	5/	5/	---	5/	---
1915	4	---	6	---	10	---	10	(10)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1916	29	---	16	---	44	---	44	18	5	18	41	1	(2)	---	(3)	---
1917	50	---	27	---	78	---	78	12	10	38	60	15	(3)	---	(18)	---
1918	96	---	68	---	164	---	164	28	22	108	158	---	(6)	---	(6)	---
1919	88	---	154	---	242	6/ 4	237	(38)	---	---	---	3	(5)	---	(8)	---
1920	13	---	95	21	129	1	97	48	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1921	33	---	3	31	67	2	47	16	(12)	5	32	11	3	0	15	---
1922	23	---	2	19	44	1	40	10	8	13	31	7	2	0	9	---
1923	7/9	---	8/8	3	19	5/	17	4	6	0	10	7	1	0	7	---
1924	7/8	---	5	2	15	5/	11	0	5	0	5	5	1	0	6	---
1925	15	---	3	4	22	0	19	5	5	8	18	0	1	0	1	---
1926	11	---	6	3	19	0	17	2	5	6	13	3	1	0	4	---
1927	11	---	3	2	16	0	13	1	5	4	10	2	1	0	3	---
1928	12	---	2	3	18	0	15	0	6	4	11	3	1	0	4	---
1929	16	---	2	3	21	0	17	5/	6	7	13	2	1	1	4	---
1930	25	---	2	5	32	0	19	5	6	5	16	2	2	0	3	---
1931	14	---	4	13	30	0	24	6	5	11	22	5/	1	5/	2	---
1932	13	---	2	7	21	0	18	4	3	10	16	5/	1	5/	2	---
1933	13	---	1	3	17	0	14	3	3	6	12	1	1	5/	2	---
1934	47	---	3	3	53	0	27	9	3	13	24	5/	2	5/	3	---
1935	45	---	81	26	152	0	122	91	4	16	112	1	10	5/	10	---
1936	70	---	49	30	149	0	121	88	4	19	112	2	7	5/	9	---
1937	51	---	53	28	132	0	109	58	3	43	104	1	4	5/	5	---
1938	78	---	16	23	117	0	91	52	4	30	86	1	4	5/	5	---
1939	73	---	4	26	103	5/	83	52	2	24	78	1	3	5/	5	---
1940	84	---	3	20	107	3	62	23	2	33	57	5/	4	1	5	---
1941	150	---	5	42	197	9	147	82	2	50	134	1	6	5	13	---
1942	77	---	5/	42	119	1	93	38	1	41	80	5/	7	5	13	---
1943	153	---	5/	26	179	1	125	51	5	56	112	5/	8	5	13	---
1944	109	3	5/	52	165	1	128	61	12	42	115	1	7	6	13	---
1945	103	20	0	36	158	1	119	51	10	39	100	1	11	6	19	---
1946	110	---	5/	39	149	5/	123	42	14	43	99	7	10	7	24	7
1947	141	---	5/	25	166	2	147	65	17	48	130	5/	12	5	17	75
1948	157	---	5/	17	174	1	152	56	11	70	137	5/	10	4	15	171
1949	178	---	5/	22	200	67	104	12	5/	79	91	5/	7	6	13	140
1950	145	---	0	29	174	40	118	12	7	85	103	5/	13	1	15	22
1951	181	---	0	17	198	63	123	21	16	76	114	0	7	2	9	21
1952	105	---	0	12	117	15	96	6	3	75	84	0	6	6	12	0
1953	58	---	2	6	66	1	56	7	2	38	47	5/	3	5	8	10
1954	69	---	6	9	85	9	64	5	2	50	57	5/	4	3	7	56
1955	18	---	30	12	60	1	55	6	2	41	48	0	3	4	7	0
1956	82	---	1	5	88	6	71	6	3	56	65	5/	4	2	6	4
1957				11												

1/ Totals computed from unrounded data. 2/ All imported peanuts were used primarily for food except in 1944 and 1945, when peanuts were imported from Argentina for crushing. 3/ Includes some exports under voluntary relief programs in 1947-49. 4/ This item frequently is included with production and exports of peanut oil. 5/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 6/ July-December; not separately reported prior to July 1919. 7/ Apparent production based on factory consumption, change in stocks, and net foreign trade. 8/ General imports were used to eliminate part of the discrepancy between factory consumption and domestic disappearance. 9/ Preliminary.

Table 27.- Domestic disappearance of food fats, and fats and oils used in industrial products, year beginning October 1956 with comparisons

Year and Item	Unit	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Total
1954-55						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	405	386	379	374	1,543
Fat content	Mil.lb.	326	311	304	301	1,242
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	359	367	323	287	1,336
Fat content	Mil.lb.	288	293	259	234	1,074
Lard (direct)	Mil.lb.	464	428	373	383	1,650
Shortening	Mil.lb.	513	490	505	437	1,945
Other edible 1/	Mil.lb.	356	368	439	417	1,581
Food (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,947	1,889	1,882	1,774	7,492
Per person 2/	Lb.	11.9	11.5	11.4	10.7	45.5
Soap 3/ 4/	Mil.lb.	294	279	267	270	1,110
Drying oil products 5/	Mil.lb.	212	221	281	301	1,014
Other industrial products 4/	Mil.lb.	304	309	351	249	1,213
All industrial products:						
Total	Mil.lb.	810	809	898	820	3,337
Per person 2/	Lb.	5.0	4.9	5.4	4.9	20.3
All products (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	2,758	2,697	2,780	2,594	10,829
Per person 2/	Lb.	16.9	16.4	16.9	15.7	65.8
1955-56						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	404	378	388	368	1,538
Fat content	Mil.lb.	325	304	312	296	1,237
Margarine						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	352	392	276	303	1,323
Fat content	Mil.lb.	285	318	224	245	1,072
Lard (direct)	Mil.lb.	457	459	352	366	1,640
Shortening	Mil.lb.	478	523	387	421	1,809
Other edible 1/	Mil.lb.	437	460	420	411	1,704
Food (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,983	2,065	1,694	1,739	7,481
Per person 2/	Lb.	11.9	12.3	10.1	10.3	44.7
Soap 3/ 4/	Mil.lb.	302	272	270	267	1,111
Drying oil products 5/	Mil.lb.	247	263	262	257	1,029
Other industrial products 4/	Mil.lb.	288	330	293	290	1,201
All industrial products:						
Total	Mil.lb.	837	865	824	814	3,340
Per person 2/	Lb.	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.8	19.9
All products (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	2,819	2,930	2,519	2,553	10,821
Per person 2/	Lb.	16.9	17.5	15.0	15.1	64.6
1956-57						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	381	357	369		
Fat content	Mil.lb.	307	288	297		
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	385	365	341		
Fat content	Mil.lb.	311	293	274		
Lard (direct)	Mil.lb.	457	418	372		
Shortening	Mil.lb.	520	414	431		
Other edible 1/	Mil.lb.	392	419	510		
Food (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,988	1,832	1,884		
Per person 2/	Lb.	11.7	10.8	11.0		
Soap 3/ 4/	Mil.lb.	231	271	247		
Drying oil products 5/	Mil.lb.	307	221	243		
Other industrial products 4/	Mil.lb.	376	338	309		
All industrial products:						
Total	Mil.lb.	914	830	799		
Per person 2/	Lb.	5.4	4.9	4.7		
All products (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	2,902	2,661	2,683		
Per person 2/	Lb.	17.1	15.6	15.7		

1/ Mainly salad and cooking oils. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine and shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, and confectionery, commercial roasting and frying, etc. 2/ Civilian and military. 3/ Excludes fat equivalent of exports and shipments of soap. 4/ Fat equivalent of soap used in manufactures (rubber, textiles, etc.) is included with "Other industrial products." Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents is belived to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning in January 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other industrial products." 5/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics (other than oilcloth), caulking and other protective coatings.

Computed from reports of the Bureau of the Census and United States Department of Agriculture. Total and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 28.--Calculation of domestic disappearance of fats and oils, except butter, used in food, year beginning October 1956 with comparisons

Year and item	Unit	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	April-June	July-Sept.	Total
1954 3/						
Fats and oils used principally for food 1/						
Production	Mil. lb.	2,571	2,164	1,754	1,727	8,216
Net exports	Mil. lb.	772	534	368	412	2,086
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	Mil. lb.	+130	-28	-268	-215	-381
Nonfood uses	Mil. lb.	131	146	136	120	533
Other fats and oils, food uses 2/	Mil. lb.	71	58	55	60	244
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded)						
Total	Mil. lb.	1,621	1,579	1,577	1,472	6,248
Per person, civilian and military	Lb.	9.9	9.6	9.6	8.9	37.8
1955 3/						
Fats and oils used principally for food 1/						
Production	Mil. lb.	2,954	2,560	2,001	1,735	9,250
Net exports	Mil. lb.	816	742	619	544	2,721
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	Mil. lb.	+382	+30	-73	-325	+14
Nonfood uses	Mil. lb.	150	154	134	132	570
Other fats and oils, food uses 2/	Mil. lb.	53	60	74	66	253
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded)						
Total	Mil. lb.	1,657	1,761	1,382	1,443	6,243
Per person, civilian and military	Lb.	10.0	10.5	8.2	8.6	37.3
1956 3/						
Fats and oils used principally for food 1/						
Production	Mil. lb.	2,887	2,537	2,026		
Net exports	Mil. lb.	915	831	584		
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	Mil. lb.	+188	-99	+191		
Nonfood uses	Mil. lb.	154	121	97		
Other fats and oils, food uses 2/	Mil. lb.	66	33	74		
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded)						
Total	Mil. lb.	1,681	1,544	1,587		
Per person, civilian and military	Lb.	9.9	9.1	9.3		

1/ Includes lard, oleo oil, oleo stock, oleo stearine, edible tallow, corn, cottonseed, peanut, soybean and edible olive oil. Production and exports include oil equivalent of exported soybeans and peanuts for crushing abroad. Net exports also include margarine, shortening and vegetable stearine, and shipments. Change in stocks includes secondary oils, shortening, margarine and estimates for farm lard.

2/ Mainly babassu, coconut, palm-kernel and sesame oils.

3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and United States Department of Agriculture. Totals and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 29.- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1951 to date

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Aug. 1	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Total food fats and oils 1/										
1951	7,528	1,163	8,691	590	1,057	5,781	1,192	5,973	1,280	155	1,435
1952	7,720	1,196	8,916	880	1,697	5,938	1,159	7,097	965	145	1,110
1953	7,907	1,176	9,083	1,589	1,826	6,216	1,226	7,442	1,456	169	1,611
1954	8,055	1,393	9,448	1,607	1,113	6,479	1,283	7,761	2,099	266	2,365
1955	9,109	1,399	10,508	960	967	6,502	1,237	7,739	2,609	370	2,978
1956	9,082			760	849	6,409			2,589		
	Butter (actual weight), except farm										
1951	958	198	1,155	114	100	969	186	1,155	3	5/	3
1952	1,165	214	1,378	111	310	964	188	1,152	2	12	14
1953	1,263	201	1,464	323	504	1,043	212	1,255	40	5	45
1954	1,175	194	1,367	489	352	1,134	238	1,372	176	13	190
1955	1,215	203	1,418	295	134	1,153	231	1,384	224	16	240
1956	1,206			90	177	1,104			15		
	Lard, except farm										
1951	2,313	321	2,634	57	208	1,486	317	1,803	679	72	751
1952	1,996	265	2,261	143	109	1,582	266	1,848	449	66	515
1953	1,710	318	2,028	42	58	1,306	258	1,564	389	67	456
1954	2,007	356	2,363	50	118	1,429	323	1,751	511	76	587
1955	2,283	349	2,633	75	178	1,549	316	1,864	631	88	719
1956	2,095			123	99	1,595			524		
	Beef fats 2/										
1951	142	31	173	7	10	111	25	136	29	5	35
1952	180	37	218	10	11	150	32	182	31	7	38
1953	213	42	255	8	14	174	40	213	33	7	41
1954	221	48	269	10	18	187	44	231	27	6	33
1955	238	40	278	15	19	196	45	240	40	4	44
1956	248			10	20	228			14		
	Total edible vegetable oils 3/ 4/										
1951	4,115	613	4,729	413	740	3,261	675	3,935	528	63	591
1952	4,377	681	5,058	615	1,267	3,300	689	3,989	426	43	469
1953	4,721	615	5,336	1,215	1,250	3,790	736	4,526	898	70	967
1954	4,653	795	5,448	1,059	626	3,851	680	4,531	1,263	169	1,432
1955	5,372	807	6,179	575	636	3,652	653	4,305	1,667	253	1,920
1956	5,534			536	554	3,540			1,977		

Continued -

Table 29.- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1951 to date -Continued

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Aug. 1	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Cottonseed oil 4/										
1951	1,527	202	1,729	193	402	1,200	203	1,404	117	9	126
1952	1,625	215	1,840	393	971	996	116	1,162	50	4	55
1953	1,857	249	2,106	1,016	996	1,526	298	1,824	352	50	402
1954	1,493	230	1,723	896	398	1,351	192	1,543	640	75	716
1955	1,670	224	1,893	361	284	1,183	201	1,384	563	53	617
1956	1,463			254	202	1,145			369		
	Soybean oil 4/										
1951	2,259	352	2,611	171	297	1,749	401	2,150	384	54	437
1952	2,449	406	2,856	194	270	1,999	463	2,462	374	39	413
1953	2,460	306	2,767	174	211	1,954	372	2,326	470	18	488
1954	2,869	508	3,377	127	187	2,188	421	2,609	622	94	716
1955	3,363	521	3,884	179	288	2,153	386	2,539	1,102	196	1,297
1956	3,718			227	315	2,060			1,569		
	Corn oil										
1951	184	38	223	12	16	180	42	222	5/	---	5/
1952	215	43	258	12	15	213	42	254	---	---	---
1953	210	42	252	16	19	206	47	253	---	---	---
1954	222	46	268	15	18	220	45	265	---	---	---
1955	223	47	270	19	25	218	49	267	---	---	---
1956	228			23	21	230					

1/ Includes butter, except farm; lard, except farm; beef fats; and edible vegetable oils. Production and exports include the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds. Domestic disappearance and exports have been adjusted for exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening, margarine, and other secondary fats. Exports also include shipments and quantities from CCC stocks that were not reported in Census data.

2/ Includes edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil and oleostearine.

3/ Includes cottonseed, soybean, corn, peanut, and edible olive oils. Production includes imports of olive oil.

4/ Production and exports include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing.

5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 30.- Selected nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1951 to date

Commodity and year beginning	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	July	Aug.-June	July-June	July 1	Aug. 1	July	Aug.-June	July-June	July	Aug.-June	July-June
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Linseed oil											
1951	63	546	609	679	688	54	531	585	1	28	28
1952	32	475	507	675	669	37	523	559	1/	3	3
1953	27	524	551	619	608	37	485	522	1	301	303
1954	50	582	632	361	258	44	477	521	93	224	318
1955	41	654	695	139	91	67	485	552	22	117	140
1956	19	512	531	142	124	36	460	496	2	76	78
1957	61			99	98	47			16		
	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Aug. 1	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
Inedible tallow and grease											
1951	1,904	364	2,268	340	346	1,298	252	1,550	602	118	720
1952	2,196	420	2,616	340	410	1,277	246	1,523	849	221	1,070
1953	2,209	452	2,661	363	289	1,303	271	1,574	982	204	1,186
1954	2,330	497	2,826	268	259	1,304	268	1,572	1,037	228	1,265
1955	2,632	488	3,121	260	339	1,312	271	1,583	1,244	249	1,494
1956	2,521			306	262	1,347			1,221		
Coconut oil 2/											
1951	434	111	546	82	57	425	106	531	34	8	42
1952	471	96	566	55	51	461	88	549	13	3	16
1953	479	98	576	56	62	463	100	563	10	1	11
1954	483	99	582	59	98	436	99	535	8	1	10
1955	492	105	596	96	75	505	102	607	7	2	9
1956	502			75	50	521			7		
Castor oil 2/											
1951	138	33	171	33	24	146	30	176	1	1/	1
1952	181	25	206	27	47	160	27	187	1/	1/	1
1953	99	21	120	46	31	113	23	136	1	1/	1
1954	127	17	144	29	43	112	17	128	1/	1/	1
1955	107	13	120	43	45	103	20	123	2	1/	2
1956	98			38	19	116			1		
	Nov.-July	Aug.-Oct.	Nov.-Oct.	Nov. 1	Aug. 1	Nov.-July	Aug.-Oct.	Nov.-Oct.	Nov.-July	Aug.-Oct.	Nov.-Oct.
Tung oil 2/											
1951	38	7	45	16	15	38	13	51	1	1/	1
1952	52	4	56	9	23	37	12	50	1/	1/	1/
1953	76	6	81	15	52	38	11	49	1/	1/	1/
1954	37	4	40	47	43	38	13	51	3	1/	4
1955	22	10	32	32	15	39	11	50	1	1/	1
1956	61			13	32	41			1		

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Production includes imports of oil.

Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 31.- Fats, oils, including margarine and shortening, and tall oil: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Items grouped by major use	Production 1/					Stocks		
	October-July		1956	1957		1956	1957	
	1955-56	1956-57	July	June	July	July 31	June 30	July 31
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS								
Food fats and oils								
Butter 2/	1,214.8	1,205.8	128.2	149.0	128.7	133.9	147.0	176.1
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	2,283.0	2,095.0	169.0	174.0	166.0	178.5	107.1	98.8
Beef fats	238.2	247.9	21.4	23.7	22.3	16.9	19.8	19.7
Total edible animal fats	3,736.0	3,548.7	318.6	346.8	317.0	329.3	274.0	294.6
Corn oil	223.1	228.1	21.5	23.1	22.7	24.7	21.5	20.7
Cottonseed oil	1,664.6	1,458.8	43.5	53.6	42.6	284.2	275.5	202.4
Olive oil, edible	.5	5.3	---	---	---	7.3	5.0	4.5
Peanut oil	73.4	69.2	10.3	4.1	5.0	31.9	13.0	11.6
Soybean oil	2,672.3	2,906.3	228.3	272.0	264.8	287.8	278.8	315.0
Total edible vegetable oils	4,633.9	4,667.7	303.6	352.8	335.0	635.9	593.7	554.0
Soap fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	2,632.4	2,520.9	228.6	249.8	231.7	338.7	259.2	262.2
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	----	17.8	17.5	18.8
Fish oil	142.1	96.3	40.8	19.4	34.9	58.2	42.8	54.4
Marine mammal oil	---	---	---	---	---	26.1	21.4	23.4
Olive oil, inedible and foots	---	---	---	---	---	5/	.1	.1
Coconut oil	349.2	350.9	38.1	28.5	33.8	74.6	50.0	49.9
Total soap fats	3,123.7	2,968.1	307.5	297.7	300.4	515.5	390.9	408.8
Drying oils								
Castor oil, dehydrated	18.3	16.3	1.6	1.4	.9	3.3	2.4	1.8
Linseed oil	559.3	507.7	19.2	30.5	61.5	123.6	99.2	97.9
Oiticica oil	---	---	---	---	---	7.0	4.3	4.7
Tung oil	.4	31.9	---	---	---	14.6	34.3	31.9
Total drying oils	578.0	555.9	20.8	31.9	62.4	148.4	140.2	136.3
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cod oil and fish-liver oils	1.6	1.2	5/	.1	.1	1.7	2.2	1.7
Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3 6/	8.4	-4.5	-.3	-1.4	-.9	41.3	12.2	16.8
Rapeseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other vegetable oils	20.0	30.1	2.0	4.5	1.3	22.7	23.9	23.9
Total	30.0	26.9	1.8	3.2	.5	66.9	39.6	43.7
Grand total 7/ 8/	12,101.6	11,767.3	952.2	1,032.4	1,015.3			
From domestic materials	11,725.8	11,404.6	912.7	1,003.9	981.5			
From imported materials	375.8	362.7	39.4	28.5	33.8			
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS								
Shortening	1,526.7	1,505.9	100.7	147.5	131.4	113.8	130.1	118.0
Margarine	1,111.1	1,213.8	81.4	98.1	110.0	20.3	28.9	25.4
Mono-and di-glycerides (edible)	68.2	67.5	5.9	6.5	5.9	3.6	3.6	3.5
Fatty acids	442.3	403.2	26.8	42.1	26.0	58.2	46.3	41.9
Tall oil	528.3	464.4	44.9	41.7	38.6	40.9	115.8	112.8

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamy butter production and cold-storage stocks. United States Department of Agriculture.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in October 1955-July 1956 totaled 2,020.6 million pounds. October 1956-July 1957 totaled 1,845.6 million pounds.

4/ Total apparent production, Agricultural Marketing Service. (Computed from factory consumption and stocks.)

5/ Less than 50,000 lbs.

6/ Production of No. 1 and No. 3 minus production of dehydrated castor oil.

7/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

8/ Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 340 million in October 1955-July 1956, 307 million pounds in October 1956- July 1957.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Data include stocks held by the Government in reported position.

Table 32.- Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption				Exports 1/			
	Oct.-July 1956-57	1957			October-July		1957	
		May	June	July	1955-56	1956-57	June	July
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Food fats and oils								
Butter	.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	221.9	13.0	0.1	0.1
Lard	---	---	---	---	583.2	470.9	48.6	34.7
Beef fats	3.5	.7	.6		39.6	13.9	.8	1.1
Total, edible animal fats	4.1	.8	.6		844.5	497.8	49.5	35.9
Cottonseed oil	---	---	---	---	558.3	365.5	26.3	21.9
Cottonseed (17.0 percent)	---	---	---	---	4.9	3.7	.1	.1
Olive oil, edible	36.4	4.6	4.9	2.9	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	---	---	---	---	2.2	23.6	.4	.1
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	16.6	5.7	2.3
Soybean oil	---	---	---	---	411.1	757.7	60.4	34.3
Soybeans	---	---	---	---	690.6	811.6	38.2	50.8
Other vegetable oils	6.8	1.2	1.7		107.6	357.8	77.6	31.9
Total, edible vegetable oils	43.2	5.9	6.7		1,774.7	2,336.4	208.7	141.9
Soap fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible	1.9	.2	.1	.6	1,119.9	1,123.6	112.5	117.0
Greases	.4	---	.1		124.5	97.1	5.7	2.7
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	7.4	.3	.7		116.9	90.3	2.8	5.0
Marine mammal oils	34.3	3.7	3.1		.1	.7	2/	2/
Foots and soap stock, including olive oil	.2	2/	2/		19.3	10.6	.7	.1
Palm oil	12.7	1.4	2.1	1.0	---	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	56.9	5.6	6.1		1,380.7	1,322.3	121.7	124.9
Coconut oil	149.4	10.1	11.0	12.4	7.8	7.0	.3	.6
Copra (63 percent)	330.7	20.1	19.8	37.8	2/	2/	---	---
Palm kernel oil	41.0	8.0	1.6	3.0	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	521.1	38.2	32.4	53.2	7.8	7.0	.3	.6
Drying oils								
Flaxseed (35.7 percent)	2/	2/	2/		176.6	86.1	10.9	69.6
Linseed oil	---	---	---		109.6	89.2	46.9	15.6
Oiticica oil	8.4	2.8	1.6	1.3	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	36.1	7.1	3.2	4.4	1.0	1.2	2/	.1
Total	44.5	9.9	4.8		287.2	176.5	57.8	85.2
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	8.0	.6	.7		---	---	---	---
Castor oil	86.5	5.1	6.2	11.3	2.5	2.5	.1	2/
Castor beans (45 percent)	9.8	.2	.4		---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	13.7	1.1	1.7		.4	.3	2/	2/
Neat's-foot oil and stock	---	---	---	---	.3	.4	.1	2/
Rapeseed oil	4.7	.1	.8	.4	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	6.0	1.1	.3		---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	.1	2/	2/		14.3	23.9	.9	.6
Total	128.8	8.2	10.1		17.5	27.1	1.1	.6
Other products (fat content)								
Margarine	1.0	.8	.1	2/	---	3.1	.3	.3
Shortening	---	---	---	---	2.9	6.3	.5	.6
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	7.9	15.1	1.1	1.4
Salad products	---	---	---	---	---	2.3	.2	.3
Soap	.9	.1	.7		12.2	15.2	2.0	1.8
Fatty acids	1.0	2/	.1		21.9	17.2	1.6	.9
Total	2.9	.9	.9		44.9	59.2	5.6	5.3
Grand total 3/	801.5	69.4	61.6		4,357.3	4,426.3	444.4	394.4
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	34.1	43.9	7.7	4.3

1/ Includes re-exports of coconut, palm, and tung oils, olive-oil foots and copra. Does not include shipment. Shipments average about 80 million pounds per year of which approximately 55 million are lard.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Table 33.- Wholesale prices of fats, oils and oilseed meals, specified markets and periods

Fats and oils, per pound

Item	1955-56				1956-57			
	Oct. 1955	Jan. 1956	May 1956	Sept. 1956	Oct. 1956	Jan. 1957	May 1957	Mid-Sept. 1957
	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
Butter, 92-score Chicago	57.6	57.4	59.2	60.3	60.8	59.4	59.4	60.5
Lard, tank carlots, Chicago	10.7	9.1	11.4	11.7	12.2	13.9	11.3	12.8
Cottonseed oil, crude, South East mills	11.3	12.2	15.6	12.0	13.3	14.5	12.9	12.5
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, Midwest mills	10.9	11.7	15.3	11.3	12.5	14.4	11.7	11.1
Inedible tallow, prime, Chicago	7.8	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.9
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast 1/	14.1	13.4	15.8	13.9	13.8	14.4	14.6	16.0
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	13.0	13.3	15.9	12.7	13.1	13.4	12.7	14.5
Tung oil, tanks, New York	25.2	26.7	23.8	23.3	22.3	22.7	22.3	23.8
	Oilseed Meals, per ton 2/							
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	55.10	56.00	53.70	54.10	55.50	57.45	51.60	53.00
Linseed 36 percent protein, Minneapolis	66.10	60.50	58.60	58.25	56.10	57.00	59.40	56.50
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	66.70	61.85	70.80	58.10	57.10	61.20	56.90	62.50
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, bulk, Decatur	56.00	51.00	60.05	46.90	45.70	49.90	45.40	52.00

1/ 3 cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing.

2/ Bagged carlots except soybean meal at Decatur, which is bulk.

Table 34.- Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	1947-49=100				
	August		1957		
	1955	1956	June	July	August
All fats and oils	67	69	72	73	73
All fats and oils, except butter	57	58	63	64	63
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	71	73	76	77	78
Vegetable oils, domestic	59	58	61	62	60
Vegetable oils, foreign	62	67	74	73	78
Grouped by use:					
Butter	82	86	85	85	88
Butter, seasonally adjusted	86	90	92	91	92
Lard	55	63	67	71	68
Food fats other than butter	59	62	65	68	65
Food fats other than butter and lard	61	61	64	66	63
All edible fats and oils	71	74	76	78	76
Soap fats	55	51	56	57	60
Drying oils	59	61	67	67	68
Other industrial	54	54	61	62	64
All industrial	56	54	60	60	63
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	61	60	64	65	62
Refined	71	68	66	67	66
End products	81	85	85	84	84

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 35.- Price received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	August		1957		
		1955	1956	June	July	August
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian ports	Short ton	115.00	155.00	180.00	180.00	166.20
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	147.00	148.00	150.62	151.25	161.80
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	50.10	51.00	---	---	55.70
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.15	3.28	3.07	3.07	3.07
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	2.81	2.97	2.72	2.69	2.84
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points 1/	100 lb.	20.50	17.38	19.88	19.38	17.50
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	12.20	11.60	10.90	10.90	10.70
Soybeans, No. 2, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	---	2.56	---	---	---
Soybeans, No. 2, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.39	2.40	2.26	2.34	2.40
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.20	2.33	2.18	2.24	2.27
				Oilseed Meals 2/		
Copra meal, Los Angeles 3/	Short ton	73.80	72.25	64.05	65.55	64.90
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	59.90	63.10	52.00	54.05	58.40
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	70.30	70.90	63.45	64.55	68.95
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	59.70	58.90	51.75	50.10	51.10
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	80.50	74.85	74.45	71.30	71.35
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	62.00	56.00	50.35	46.25	47.25
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	65.05	63.30	55.75	58.10	64.40
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, bulk, Decatur	Short ton	54.30	52.10	44.25	46.60	52.90

1/ This price applies to peanuts for edible uses. 2/ Bagged carlots, except soybean meal at Decatur, which is bulk. 3/ Original quotations adjusted to bagged-carlots basis.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service, and records of the Commodity Stabilization Service.

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